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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

Great Labor Men Coming

THE visit to Canada, on their way from the London Conference, of Prime Ministers Curtin and Fraser will serve to remind Canadians of a fact which they are inclined to forget, namely that two of the most vigorous wartime governments in the Commonwealth are Labor party governments of a strong Socialistic character. The inhabitants of the two Antipodean Dominions have always shown a disposition to a vigorous radicalism in their political and economic activities. They have pushed collectivist experiments to greater lengths than any other English-speaking society, and while the advances in this direction have met with stiff opposition there has never been any turning back from the Socialist trail first blazed many years ago by J. C. Watson and Andrew Fisher in Australia and Julius Vogel and Richard Seddon in New Zealand.

The reasons for these radical tendencies are not far to seek. The populations are homogeneous, almost wholly of British blood; and emigrants from Britain for generations past have been mainly young people of radical outlook, dissatisfied with conditions at home and aspiring to better fortunes. Moreover Australia and New Zealand were so far from the mother country that until comparatively recently only an adventurous spirit was likely to face the long voyage to reach them.

In Canada the selective force of migration operated much less in the direction of radicalism. In addition, the influence of an older and more stable society in the neighboring United States, and at home the fundamental conservatism of the Roman Catholic Church, operated as a brake against the swift acceptance of any kind of reformist movement in the economic sphere. In South Africa the color question has bulked so large as to render the white population intensely cautious about drastic reform of any kind. But these restraining factors have not been at work in Australia and New Zealand, and the result is the rise in both countries of a strong and aggressive Labor party advocating policies of advanced Socialism. And in both countries the Labor movement has been fortunate enough to throw up a succession of leaders of notable political ability, sound integrity and statesmanlike temper.

Canadians will probably not wish to emulate all of the economic experiments of Messrs. Curtin and Fraser, but they might well learn much from both statesmen as to the methods by which a stronger and more responsible labor leadership can be developed, for we must have labor men in our political life, and they must be able to command the confidence —as they do in the Antipodean Dominions—of all classes and not of labor alone.

Back to the Amenities

MR. GRAYDON'S admirably phrased words of welcome to the Prime Minister on his return from the London Conference have served a most salutary purpose, in bringing back the House and the country to a sense of the political amenities, and in dispelling the very unpleasant taste that had been left in the mouth of the Canadian public by the utterances of a few Opposition newspapers and politicians. We shall not say Progressive Conservative newspapers, because the journals in question are very fond of proclaiming their independence, and it would be unfair to hold any party or leader responsible for their behavior.

During the Conference the British Prime Minister uttered some complimentary remarks about the Canadian Prime Minister, as he indeed did about all the heads of Commonwealth Governments there assembled. Mr. Churchill, however, has known Mr. King rather longer than any of the others except General Smuts, and was somewhat explicit about their friendship. This had the unfortunate effect of infuriating a few Canadian newspapers, and the Toronto *Telegram* led the chorus by announcing that Mr. Churchill's speech was "indecent", an opinion which was promptly echoed by other voices proclaiming it "insincere" and "meaningless".

This sort of language by Mr. Churchill obviously makes it more difficult to campaign against Mr. King with the charge that he is a traitor to the Empire; but Mr. Bracken and Mr. Graydon have evidently no intention of campaigning on that line and therefore do not have to resent the warmth of the welcome given to the Canadian Prime Minister in the Empire's capital, a welcome which was extended to him as the representative of the Canadian people and which, in Mr. Graydon's words, "we in turn as a nation of Canadian citizens are proud to share".

The fact is that the present is not a good time for short-term electioneering tactics even if they were good tactics. The events of the summer which is now opening will be so tremendous that they will radically change the attitude and the interest of the Canadian elector; and the really skilled politician is he who is aiming at a much more durable effect than exciting public feeling for or against some casual utterance which will be forgotten in two or three weeks. Mr. Bracken seems to have this quality of calculating his effects for the long-distance future, and he and Mr. Graydon would probably feel much better if they were sure that all of their supporters could be counted on for similar wisdom.

At any moment the "go" signal will be given, and men like these, in boats like this, will move in to the attack. What fortune awaits them? We have good reason to hope that the thoroughness of our invasion preparations, plus the vigor of the actual assault, will bring complete, final victory.

Free Association

THE "system of free association" which is the structural basis of the British Commonwealth of Nations will continue unchanged. That was made evident by the joint statement issued by the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth at the close of last week's conference. It is hardly likely that anybody expected any other result. The idea of a Council of the Commonwealth with authority to speak "with a single voice" in the name of the member nations never had any support in authoritative quarters, and necessarily involved a surrender of the freedom of action of the individual nations so vast in its consequences that it is most improbable that any single nation of the group would have accepted it. The idea of a permanent secretariat is in quite another category, for such an institution would have had no binding power over the individual nations. There is nothing in the previous formula or in the 1944 statement to prevent its being set up at any time if it were felt to be useful; but it would unquestionably be something of a fifth wheel in view of the immense paraphernalia of intercommunication which now exists in the offices of the various High Commissioners. There is the further point that a great deal of the business of any Commonwealth nation is not with *all* the other Commonwealth nations but with a specific one or two of them, and to pass such matters through the channels of a general secretariat would lead to a great deal of unnecessary work. On the other hand the task of distinguishing between what is general Commonwealth business and what is, let us say, Canada-Australia-New Zealand business would be extremely difficult.

Nor is there anything in the statement to prevent the formulation of much more definite "commitments" as between individual nations in the Commonwealth — commitments which need not be identical for all the members, and should indeed be carefully adjusted to the situation of every nation involved. Such

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NAME IN THE NEWS

Sidney Smith's Forte Is Getting Canadians to Work Together

By COROLYN COX

THEY call him Sid Smith from coast to coast. In Manitoba he is rated one of the first half-dozen men of importance in the Province. He is leaving his post as President of the University of Manitoba to come to Toronto as "heir apparent" to Dr. H. J. Cody for the Presidency of the University of Toronto. Currently he will be Principal of University College and Executive Assistant to President Cody.

Any president of such an institution as The University of Manitoba would, of course, become ipso facto an important influence in the life of the Dominion. But that which we refer to in general terms as "education" must swiftly burst the confines of every university campus if it is to prove its worth in the critical need of Canada today. It is in rising to this occasion that Sidney Smith has quietly achieved national distinction. He is the able head and unquenchable inspiration of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, the National Film Society, the National Conference of Canadian Universities, and the Canadian Youth Commission. That is not all, either!

Sidney Smith comes from a section of Canada where life is as tough as Nature is beautiful. He was born on the Atlantic coast forty-seven years ago, of the mixed Scottish and English stock that no hardship has been able quite to kill on Cape Breton, and that transplanted to easier climbs has flourished nearly everywhere else. His family lived on barren farm land on Port Hood Island off the coast of Cape Breton. Some fourteen families endured a rigorous existence on that rocky island, the children rowing over to the mainland for high school.

Personal Guidance

School for Sidney was a real education. With hardly any grades, each child progressed as fast as he could. Vocational guidance was administered in abundance by humble hearted teachers who tried hard to understand the children to whom they must mean so many things. In 1911, the family moved to Windsor, Nova Scotia, in search of greater opportunity. In short pants, age 14, Sidney entered King's College, now affiliated with Dalhousie University and currently serving as H.M.C.S. King's for the war. With but 150 students and personal attention to spare for each from the President, Canon Powell, and his mainly Oxford and Cambridge teaching staff, and the residential tradition of the English Universities pursued, Smith continued to enjoy individual education. The head and faculty spread the conception that certain things "aren't done," good taste and good manners were only second to good morals, and in general provided a new approach to life for the Maritimers of the day.

Smith didn't get his feet off Nova Scotia terra firma, however; worked in the store Saturday nights, went out on surveys in summer vacations. He took his B.A. in Arts in 1915. His mother had ideas about the church, but he plumped for law. After trying in vain to get into the Army, he spent a year at Dalhousie Law School, then on reaching eighteen in 1916 inserted himself into the Royal Canadian Artillery, went overseas with the 9th Siege Battery. He got to France in the spring of '17, into the Vimy show.

For himself, says Smith, as a half-fledged, thin-chested youngster, the war was a grand experience, physically and otherwise. Of the 180 men in his outfit, about 140 were old soldiers, veterans of India and Hong Kong, Royal Garrison Artillery who came out to Canada, stayed on when it developed into R.C.G.A. Their conversation and yarns constituted romance for a youngster, and with his Methodist background, he learned good and bad from them, with the ultimate great lesson that it is the man that counts.

His battery had been at Paschendaele by the time Smith left it in 1918 to transfer to the flying corps. Training in England until the Armistice, he was back in Canada in January of 1919. He spent the rest of the year working for an M.A. at King's, then finished law at Dalhousie in 1920. Called to the Bar, he started practice in Windsor, N.S.

Pickings were a bit thin in his law office, and he was glad to accept the urge of Dean MacRae of Dalhousie that he go down to Harvard Law School for a year. There being no post - discharge re - establishment schemes then, as there will be for returning men now in Canada, he borrowed the money to get there—and had to pay his U.S. fees with the Canadian dollar standing at 88 cents. But it was worth it. Men like Pound, Williston, Scott and Frankfurter were then at Harvard Law, and the whole experience of Cambridge was invigorating. Dean MacRae believed in his ability, was definitely pushing him along, took him on the law faculty of Dalhousie when he returned to Canada.

Teaching Lawyers

From 1921 to 1925 Smith taught a stream of Canadian law fledglings. Many of his class-mates have made national names for themselves, such as the late Norman McLeod Rogers, the present Finance Minister, Ilsley and Naval Minister Angus L. Macdonald. Likewise many of his students, such as Dr. N. A. M. Mackenzie, Henry Borden and Gordon Fogo.

Dean MacRae went to Osgoode Hall Law School in 1924, Smith followed in 1925. During the next four years he had the sense to remain a law professor while he watched the rest of the world go mad. Toronto was in the hey-day of Teck-Hughes promotion, etc. At the height of 1929, Smith went back to Nova Scotia as Dean of Law at Dalhousie. He was there for five years, and then came the call of the west.

The University of Manitoba welcomed Sidney Smith as its President in 1934. Manitoba was the first of the western universities to be set up on paper, back in 1887, with denominational colleges giving the instruction. In 1904, when state support became available, the first professors were appointed to teach science in the University.

Today the main campus at Fort Garry is ten miles from St. John's College. Some 2,500 students are spread over the happy combination of the University and affiliated institutions. They include St. Boniface, French speaking, teaching Latin philosophy; St. Paul's, English Catholic; St. John's, Church of England, United College, United Church, and Brandon College. By its charter, candidates for examination may elect to write in either French or English.

A Political Smile

It was in 1933 that the University of Manitoba went through the wringer as a result of the tragic defalcations that wiped out its excellent endowment and scholarship funds, in quite the saddest affair of the kind the Dominion has watched. Dean Smith of Dalhousie was brought in to clear up the mess, put the University back on its feet—which he has certainly succeeded in doing. Numerous developments have flourished, such as a new faculty of education, commerce, music, school of social work and school of nursing. Last but by no means least, Dr. Smith has introduced a Department of Adult Education under Prof. Watson Thomson.

One fellow Winnipegger said of President Smith, "He has a political

Sidney Smith

smile—he should go far." But political ambition is not his. What he seems to contribute to the scene of public activity is a swift understanding of the foibles of those who are "difficult" and must be worked with, combined with disarming ignoring of these tiresome qualities as something to be taken as a matter of course while you get on with the job. He turns a light and kindly humor on the scene, but avoids sneering. Even at VERY difficult persons. His faith in the possibility of getting Canadians today to work together on the obvious and exciting possibilities lying before the country has the battle on hand half won at the start.

Four years he was President of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. It was a year ago that he called together at Niagara Falls the group that has become the Canadian Youth Commission. Meeting again in Montreal last February, fifty men and women gathered, Catholics, Protestants, Jews and all, English-speaking and French-speaking, showed they could even discuss religion without offending each other, and if the whole affair turns out to be even half as good as it looks, says Smith, there is a happy prospect for the generation that is taking its place in Canadian affairs by managing to pull together in a way we have never yet done in the past.

Far and wide runs the work of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. Few Canadians have failed to come in contact with its startling effort from November to May when Morley Callaghan conducted his famous CBC Citizens Forum, "Of Things To Come."

The National Conference of Canadian Universities is not the remote academic affair it may sound. Chief of many concerns of the Conference just now are the returning men of the forces. For instance, a common matriculation standard for all Canadian universities has been worked out for present acceptance, so that any man anywhere that our forces spread over the world can follow on with his education courses, achieving standard matric so that on his return after the war he will be ready to enter any university he chooses at that time.

That barren farm on Port Hood Island seems to grow one good crop—an awfully nice, extremely valuable sort of Canadian, judging by Sid Smith of Manitoba.

• •

WHEN IT IS ALMOST MORNING

WHEN it is almost morning
And the last thrust of darkness
no more to be feared;
When the grasses move restlessly
And the mists unroll from the meadows;
The hills reappear on the near horizon

And the hedgerows come alive;
When the hushed world stands on
tiptoe
Awaiting the miracle . . .
Beauty and love and faith are of one
substance,
Inherent in the morning air,
Native to these hills.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

DEAR MR. EDITOR

The Language of Broadcasters: Returned Airmen: Race Prejudice

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A recent issue there appeared an article by D. P. O'Hearn on the subject of news reports broadcast by the CBC, explaining that the CBC political news can never be impartial, due to the limitations of time and the necessity for someone to decide what items of news should be included and what omitted. What, in my opinion, is a far more serious defect in the news broadcasts (and indeed in other announcements as well) is the incorrect and sensational English in which they are expressed. The cause is not far to seek if Mr. O'Hearn is correct in saying that the news editors are "mainly young newspapermen". The latter, doubtless, have been trained in a newspaper atmosphere in which sensationalism is the breath of their nostrils, the ultimate object being to sell their papers.

Now the CBC has no papers to sell, and I maintain that the typical sensational and exaggerated newspaper jargon (often in incorrect English) is entirely out of place in the broadcasts of a publicly-owned radio system.

The news, in these days, is serious enough in all conscience without the necessity for sensationalism and flippancy and the use of incorrect expressions and catch-words such as "crew members", "across Canada", "featuring", "styling", "high - lighting", "contacting", "spear-heading", "third day in a row", "Monday through Friday", "release" (meaning announce), "identified" (meaning disclosed), "titled" (meaning entitled) and "listed" (meaning reported).

What are your views and those of your readers?

Toronto, Ont. G. H. LANGLEY.

Leacock's Insight

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I express my commendation of your splendid front page tribute to Stephen Leacock, as well as the fine article by Mr. Sandwell, more especially since it led me to obtain a copy of his work "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town." It is by far the most interesting of his humorous works. I not only was moved to hearty laughter at his description of the town and the people, but appreciated only too well his understanding of the "little" people that one finds in a little town. I wonder if there will ever be another writer able to move us to such spontaneous laughter, while at the same time gifted with such a keen insight into human nature.

Edmonton, Alberta. A. S. MESSUM

Returned Airmen

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN MY article "When RCAF Returns Will We be Ready?" published in the April 15 issue I tried to show the urgent need for creating committees in every town and city in Canada to cope with the specialized problem of readjustment into civilian life of returned air-crews.

I am quite aware that this is only one phase of the general rehabilitation problem for all our forces, army, navy and air.

I am quite aware that determined effort must be made to prevent again the miseries of maladjustment, both economic and psychological, which was the fate of so many returned men after the last War. I am well aware that this problem is not one only for the Government and big business but for every man and woman in Canada.

However, for the time being I am concerned with the difficulties of readjustment which many returned aircrew will face after the war. Our concern must be to assure that, as I said, they will still have stars to shoot at in civilian life. These are the men who will help build our nation or help to destroy it; the responsibility is ours.

I have been asked how it will be possible to locate the enlightened type of citizen necessary if the kind of Committee I have in mind is to function successfully. The qualities of understanding and wide-mindedness of many a man or woman in a small community are known only to his or her fellow-citizens. This may be difficult but there are ways and means of preparing lists of such people from the mayor or leader of a town which I think could make it possible to get in touch with the kind of people we want.

No doubt men of the personnel for these committees could be recruited from the next of kin of the fliers who do not return and will present no problem. These are the people who need an objective and I am sure will welcome the opportunity to do for others what they will be unable to do for their own.

I will be glad to hear from all those interested in this matter, to give them any further details of the scheme, and will welcome their suggestions.

PERCY N. JACOBSON.
635 Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, Que.

Racial Prejudice

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHO started racial prejudice in Canada? Who is the true culprit who killed cock-robin Unity?

Mr. F. D. L. Smith, whose ability I really admire, propounds an astounding theory when he refers to "Premier Honoré Mercier and his anti-British group." I hold no special brief for a political party, but this accusation is on a par with the Communist idea that whoever is not a Red is a Fascist. There are, and must be, several degrees of opinion between black and white. We can't entirely submit, in democracy, to the "believe or die" school of thought—if we do we are fighting this war in vain.

The belief that the prosectuion of Riel and the leaders of the "Rebellion" was unjust is shared by some of the staunchest Britishers on our Supreme Court bench. The halfbreed "rebels" were fighting for their own lands just as Jan Christian Smuts did, and we didn't hang him. There is that much progress in our "democracy".

If the Indians and the French weren't at home in the North-West it would be better for Winnipeg to change the name of the Assiniboine River and of Fort Rouge, which antedated Fort Garry by a century. If fighting an injustice is anti-British, insisting on one's mother tongue, one's church and one's schools is anti-British, then Mercier and his group were that indeed, and so is many another French-Canadian today.

Montreal, Que. VICTOR SOUCISSE.

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

commitments involve no derogation from the sovereign authority of the nation; they are valid only when accepted by that sovereign authority and can be altered and at proper times denounced by the same authority. Unless the aspirations of the Prime Ministers for a world organization for peace and security are realized in the near future, there will be a need for some such commitments as between nations like ours of the Commonwealth, which "rejoice in our inheritance, loyalties and ideals, and proclaim our sense of kinship to one another." There will be difficulty about arranging them, because of the varied relationships and conditions in the different countries; but the task should be set about soon. It has already been begun as between Australia and New Zealand, and if Canada is not going to repudiate all claim to be considered a Pacific power it might well be continued by an agreement between the three Dominions as to their policy in that ocean. Such an agreement could hardly lay our Government open to the charge of colonialism.

The Diplomats

RADIO announcers speak courteously, almost with bated breath, of "the listening audience". And with the silent, ungrammatical comment "That's us" we wag the head and stick out the chest. All people respectfully addressed do that same. Even university students may become temporarily dignified and receptive when the professor in a ragged gown begins his lecture with "Gentlemen!" It's mere flattery, but what of it?

Cicero began with "Conscript Fathers," and immediately attention was captured. Even the rector of St. Somebody's begins, "Dearly beloved brethren, the Scripture moveth us in sundry places—", so the parishioner sits up and takes notice. To be a brother of the parson, and one dearly beloved, is surely something.

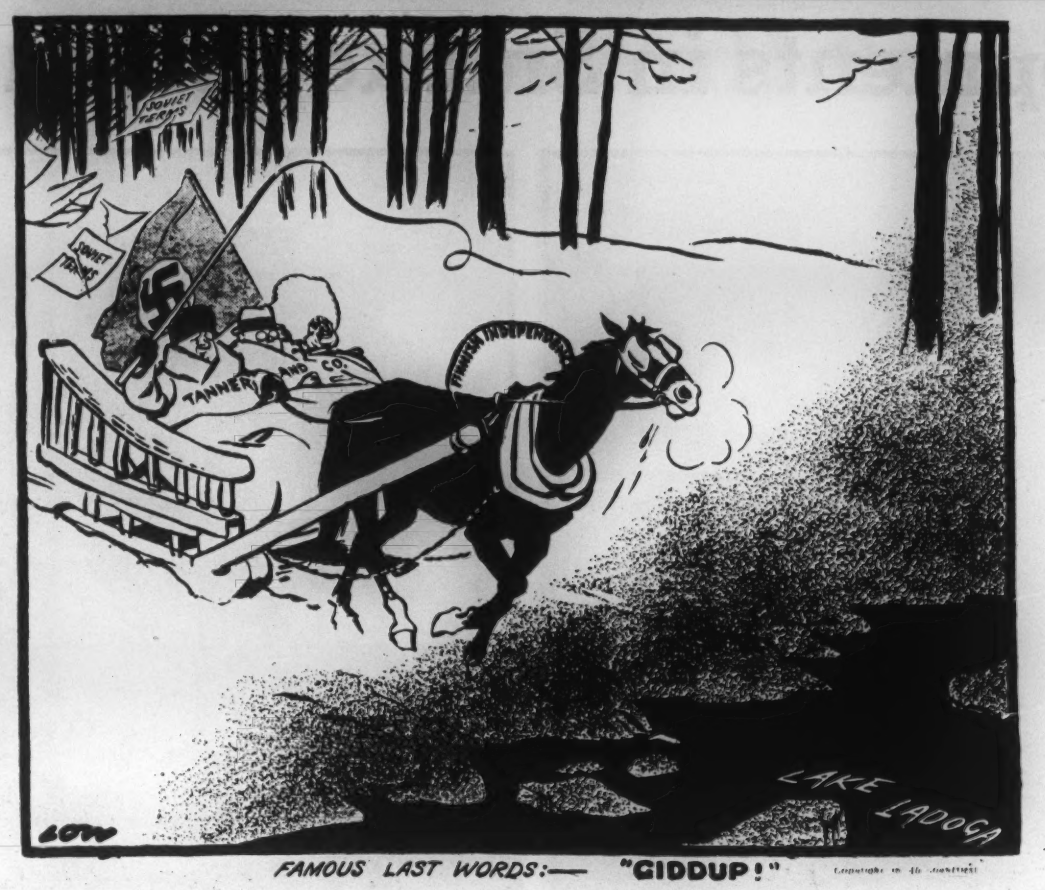
The announcer knows that "the listening audience" sounds well, and overlooks the tautology. Any audience is listening, of course. The Latin verb *audire* means to listen. A singer or an actor has an audience. But a churchful of people is a congregation; a concealed criticism if there ever was one. The gang at a wrestling match is neither one nor the other. They're spectators. And the crowd at a session in Parliament, not being expected either to look, sleep or listen, sits in the Strangers' Gallery.

But to get back to radio. It is questionable if "the listening audience" is the just and proper term. It assumes that all the owners of the receiving sets are humped over them drinking in words and music. Yet observation suggests the contrary. A lot of women dust, or get dinner, or wash the baby, heedless of the noises coming perpetually out of the loudspeaker. Three tables of bridge may be conducted in the roar of it, but every one of the players is completely occupied with the bidding and the lay of the dummies. If only one of them became a listener even for a moment, and didn't lead back clubs, as indicated by the last trick, there would be trouble, and perhaps disaster.

As for the man intent on Fred Allen or Edgar Bergen, he either tunes out the commercial completely, or mentally plugs his ears with cotton batting. He stops being an audience and becomes a congregation of one. But the announcers, knowing these facts, still make a courteous approach to the unhearing hearers, which fact stamps them as diplomats of no common order, even though they be reckless of derivations and other unnecessary fooleries of English tongue.

Profitless Debating

MR. KING has been attending the Commonwealth Conference. Mr. Bracken is not in the House. There are elections pending in Saskatchewan and Quebec, and a little later (probably) in the Dominion. Between them these facts may account for most of the deterioration in the tone of House of Commons debating in the last week or two, though some of it we fear must be charged to the refusal of the War Expenditures Committee to permit publicity in regard to some important matters



FAMOUS LAST WORDS:— "GIDDUP!"

which seem to have nothing to do with any military secrets. It is not unnatural that Opposition parties, foiled in their attempt to secure what looks as if it might be legitimate campaign material, should show signs of bad temper and endeavor to make national grievances out of very unimportant incidents. Up to the beginning of this week the time of Parliament has for about eight business days been wasted in a succession of almost incredible futilities.

Mr. Winchell's broadcast or column—we forget which it was, and it may have been both—was addressed not to the Canadian people but to the American people, and was a very valuable piece of publicity for Canada at a time and in a quarter which made such publicity highly desirable. The pre-announcement of Mr. King's speech in London was made by the CBC without any particulars (it was described merely as "an important announcement") because the British censorship does not permit the pre-announcement of anything connected with the sittings of the British Parliament on account of the risk of air raids; this may seem amusing to some of the members sitting at Ottawa, but Ottawa is not within a hundred miles of enemy bases. The Canadian Press report of the celebrations at the distribution of back pay to the miners of Sydney Mines may have been unduly picturesque and somewhat unsympathetic, but it could not by any stretch of imagination have been a proper subject for governmental censorship. The National War Labor Board finding on Mrs. Claire Wallace Stutt may have been couched in unusually frivolous language, but its decision that her remuneration is not subject to control by the regulations appears serious enough and quite justifiable. The 27,000 Japanese now in this country are undoubtedly something of a problem, but the discussion of it by the British Columbia members took the form very largely of an attack on the CCF, which was described by one member as being 100 per cent for the Japanese and having the Japanese 100 per cent for it. Throughout these recent proceedings everybody has seemed to be looking for an opportunity to score off somebody else, and with four major parties and half-a-dozen groups in the House the scoring became very complicated.

It would undoubtedly be better for the proceedings if Mr. Bracken were in the House. Mr. Graydon has an extremely difficult job to perform, because he is not the party leader, and his powers of discipline are consequently limited, especially in regard to a veteran parliamentarian and former leader like Mr. Hanson, whose attribution of financial motives to Mr. Ilsley's able and much-needed analysis of the banking system was much below front-bench levels. The Social Crediters are in the same position of having a national leader outside of the national legislative body, and the CCF are so democratic that they do not bother about leadership anyhow.

But whatever the cause, the behavior of the Commons is certainly tending to reconcile the public to the thought that this Parliament is drawing to the end of its allotted span and that another election will have to be fought out in the early future. Goodness only knows what kind of a House it will produce, but for two or three sessions it is likely to be more conscious of the gravity of its task than the present one.

Refugee Problem

IN THE current number of *International Affairs*, the Institute quarterly now printed in this country, appears a research report on the subject of "Europe's Displaced Persons and the Problems of Relocation" which we should like to place in the hands of every opponent of the admission of refugees to Canada. One of its most important points is the suggestion that there should be a new technical definition of the term "refugee", owing to the inadequacy to present conditions of the old one, "a person who does not enjoy in law or in fact the protection of his own government". It is the view of the researcher that "Large numbers must become in effect stateless persons; large numbers who might enjoy in law the protection of a newly established government in Europe cannot in all humanity be forced to return to a country, even if discriminatory legislation is wiped off the statute book, so long as there is no assurance that the social and psychological conditions of rehabilitation do in fact exist." In other words, a country which has been indoctrinated for a generation with virulent anti-Semitism is not a safe place to compel a Jew to live in, even if it has, under compulsion, abolished its laws against Jews.

This is the answer of a reasonable, humane and expert person to the claim that no country need feel itself under any obligation to admit a family which has been expelled, let us say, from Bulgaria, because after the war it will be possible to compel that family to return to Bulgaria and all the dictates of humanity and justice will then have been complied with. It should be possible to make the Bulgarians pay some penalty for brutality towards some of their fellow-citizens, but it will not be possible to compel all of those fellow-citizens to go back and live with the people who treated them brutally.

The report also draws attention to the importance of the Jewish question as the very sign and token of the issue between democracy and totalitarianism. That issue was clearly stated on July 27, 1942, by S.S. Group Leader, K. R. W. Best: "The Jewish question is the dynamite wherewith we blow up the redoubts where the last snipers of liberalism have dug in. Nations who abandon their Jews thereby give up their previous Judaized form of life, based on false ideals of freedom. Only thereafter can they take their place in the fight for a new world." Though in many cases quite unaware of it, all those who, in a liberal democratic state, seek to treat Jews according to other than liberal democratic principles are helping to blow up the redoubts of defence against what the Nazis regard as a new world but we can only regard as the denial of the whole of the ancient and glorious civilization of Europe and the West.

The Passing Show

WE HAVE a little money which says that Mr. Winchell will not do another broadcast favorable to the Canadian war effort. But we have no takers.

•

Cookery columns are full of instructions on how to cook asparagus "ends." The ends never give us any trouble; it is the beginnings that won't go tender.

•

Nearly a thousand German prisoners of war in Canada have been married by proxy to women in Germany. A German soldier who is safe is obviously a much better matrimonial proposition than one who isn't.

•

After the war we mustn't use too much butter on the Germans. It will remind them that they have no guns.

•

Somebody has written a book entitled "When Hostilities Cease". The chief thing to remember is that even then there will still be plenty of hostility.

•

Now that it has been busted the Germans have revealed that the Gustav Line was not the Gustav Line at all, but merely the G Line, telephonically identified as "G for Gustav". Obviously the Hitler Line is not that at all, but just "H for Hitler." Which presumably leaves us I, J, K, L and a lot more lines before we get to Berlin.

•

Terrible Temptation

Last summer my neighbor was snooty
As he gathered his gardening booty.
His petunias and carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers
Were *better than mine*, and upset all my slumbers.

He is planting once more—with a smile,
Being full of contentment—and guile.
Oh, how shall I suffer this looming disgrace?
Shall I go out at night — and sow salt on his place?

J.E.M.

•

Emily Post desires to "revive the use of Ma'am and Sir". All right, ma'am, as long as you don't expect us to give you our seat in the streetcar.

•

The German West Wall system is reported to be largely underground. The people who are manning it will soon be underground also.

•

British housewives are organizing to demand a 48-hour week. British husbands will no longer get reprimanded for being late for meals; they will just have to pay time and a half.

•

Toronto police report that housebreakers have stolen a total of $45,000 worth of Victory bonds so far this year. They may have misread the instructions, which say "Buy a Bond", not "Get a Bond".

•

The best protection for "gardening hands" is a pair of cotton gloves, says a newspaper column. Or a nice comfortable chair and a good book.

•

Draft dodgers are swallowing photographic film to simulate tuberculosis. Military authorities are meeting the situation with a full exposure.

•

The Kangaroo

One hears a great deal of bald ballyhoo
Regarding the nature of the kangaroo;
It seems some are pleasant, and others are grouches,
But all carry their offspring in sensible pouches.
It's a marvel to me that they do not dump
The poor babies out when taking a jump.

CLARA BERNHARDT

•

Mr. Graydon wants the House of Commons ventilation improved. While waiting, they might sprinkle a little deodorant around when the inter-party ructions are on.

•

Controversial language in this country is improving again after a long period of flabby respectability. The local Communist weekly says of an eminent Canadian professor that he "lies in his beard and lies in his bowels."

•

Is the poor little Decennial Bank Act going to be led like a lamb to the Slaght-er?

•

Maybe now that Mr. Bracken sees how the House is behaving he won't want to get into it.

•

"Young active prairie girl to help in happy home. Good wages. KErr 3546." Advertisement in Vancouver *Daily Province*.

That's what you think about them, but what does the girl think?

New Developments in Smoke-Screen Technique...

To protect landing craft from shore guns, this escorting cruiser lays a smoke-screen.

On a vulnerable beachhead smoke-screen reduces casualties as unloading goes forward.

In land battles smoke is an important tactical weapon. Mortars firing smoke bombs are most frequently used.

By D. G. Johnston

MIST and fog are common enough natural conditions in the English Channel, the latter especially constituting a serious shipping hazard. But artificial fog, either in the form of smoke screens thrown by escort ships or effected by planes dropping smoke bombs, will undoubtedly play an important part in the invasion, hiding transports and landing flotillas from shore guns.

A formation of bombers dropping bombs to screen the landings at Dieppe played a key part in that raid. Wing-Commander Wilfred Surplice, pilot of the leading bomber, was awarded the D.S.O. and his navigator the D.F.C. for their work. The official citation said that on the accuracy of the first smoke sortie depended not only the success of the subsequent smoke-laying operations, but, in a great measure, the safety of the entire operation. The planes had to go in low in face of intense A.A. fire. Lessons learned at Dieppe will certainly be utilized in the imminent full-scale invasion and smoke screens are counted upon to reduce casualties as well as to confuse the enemy.

According to reports from Germany, one of the weapons being employed against the daylight attacks of the Flying Fortresses is the discharge of rockets which produce artificial clouds, blinding the gunners. This is the latest development of the smoke-screen which has made great strides since the lighting of smoke candles at Loos in 1915 heralded the arrival of a new defensive weapon in modern warfare. The smoke on this occasion, incidentally, had a disastrous effect since it simply marked the trenches for German artillery observers.

Smoke had been used before. Drake is credited with using smoke screens to get his ships out of difficulties and all the great battles, until the invention of smokeless powder, were fought in clouds of smoke after the first discharge of firearms. Enterprising officers in the early open-warfare stages of the Great War on occasions lit hay to produce smoke to cover a retirement. But it was not until it was realized that the true principle of smoke was to project it so as to blind the enemy but leave the users freedom of movement that the smoke screen came into its own. The invention of methods of laying smoke screens from aircraft greatly improved the possibilities.

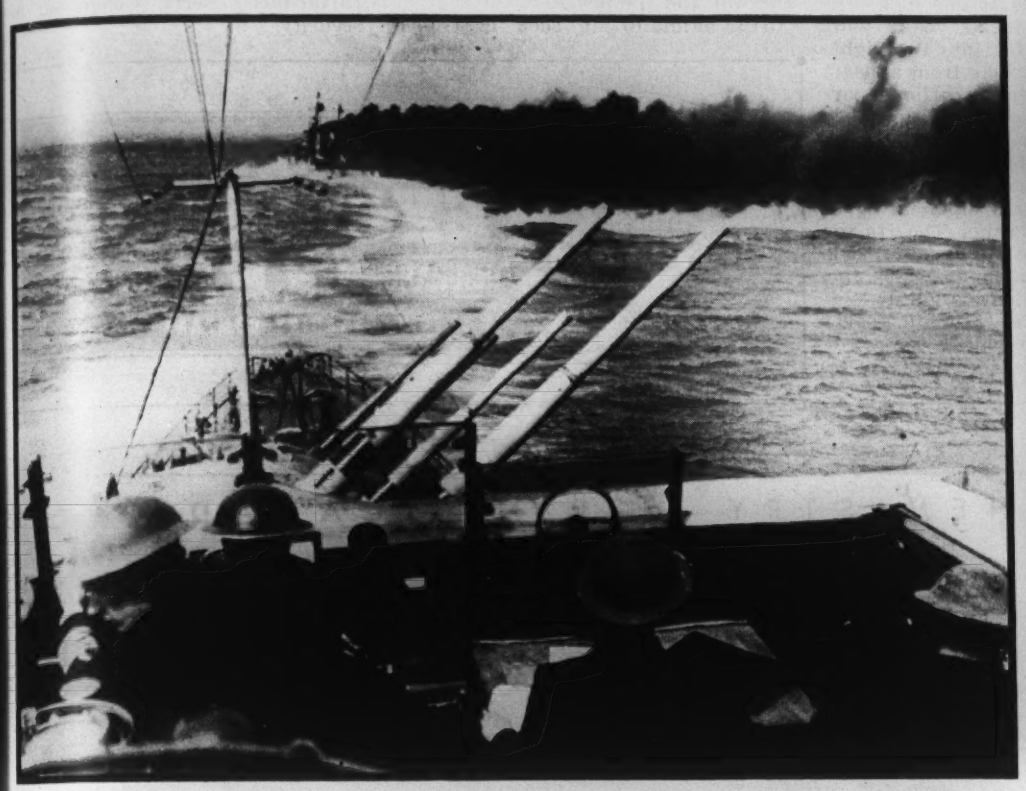
In the years between the wars, considerable attention was paid to the improvement of the chemicals used to produce smoke as well as to the method of laying the screen. Only a limited number of substances fulfil the necessary requirements and experiments still continue to improve the methods by which a solid or liquid is converted into countless million minute particles, many of them scarcely visible under the microscope, but all forming a barrier which the eye cannot pierce.

One of the uses to which the electron-microscopes in this country have been put is the study of smoke particles. The electron-microscope, using a beam of electrons to magnify in the same way as an ordinary microscope uses a beam of light, enables us to see the "shadow" of objects so small that they can never be visible with the aid of light.

American Rangers advance up a hillside in Italy under cover of a protective smoke-screen.

Smoke conceals movement of these troops along river bank from the foe across the stream.

...Will Be Employed in Full-Scale Invasion



Oil-burning vessels cut the air to their furnaces to produce this type of smoke-screen.

The screen gives advancing tanks and troops all the advantages of a surprise attack.

British War Office Photos

The Germans have more than once paid tribute to the effectiveness of smoke screens used by light naval forces in their frequent raids off the French coast. "Artificial fog" is the term now generally used by the Germans instead of smoke-screen and this more correctly accords with facts, except where smoke is produced by oil-burning vessels cutting the air to their furnaces.

"Unbelievably effective artificial fog screens" was the description applied by one German observer to what was apparently a new type of British smoke-screen used a year ago. He said the effect of the smoke-shells from the British guns was to produce a "milky wall of a depth, width and thickness the like of which none of us had seen before." The screen was used to cover the approach of tanks which emerged from it suddenly, overwhelming the German artillery before it could fire.

The Germans themselves have recently been trying to use artificial fog to cover vital targets from the eyes of bomb aimers. Reports from Trondheim not long ago said that artificial fog apparatus had been set up in the streets and some of the German key factories are surrounded by containers of liquid which give off a thick fog, presumably when brought in contact with the moisture in the air. The whole great Leuna synthetic petrol plant stretching for seven miles along the Dresden-Leipzig railway is said to have these fog containers.

The weakness of artificial fog for covering ground targets is, of course, that the smoke-screen is at the whim of the weather. Even a light breeze can quickly blow away the covering and a strong wind makes it completely ineffective.

Weather forecasting plays an important part in smoke warfare. It formed part of the training which the Germans gave their special "smokescreen troops." They used these extensively during the campaign in France and they played a decisive part in the crossing of the Seine. When Paris was taken, the air was filled with black particles, generally attributed to burning oil tanks, but, according to German reports some time afterwards, actually due to smoke-screens blowing towards the city.

According to German accounts, their smokescreen troops were completely mobile and organized on the same lines as artillery. The extensive use by the Germans of a new type of smoke at certain points on the Russian front last year seems to have been the basis of the story that they had used poison gas. A Cologne paper published a graphic account of the smoke from the Caucasus in which mortars were described as firing salvos of "fog shells." From this account it appeared that the effect of the smoke was not only to blind the enemy by producing an opaque wall but also by making the eyes of his soldiers run.

Not only tanks, but also many reconnaissance and armoured cars are now fitted with smoke-screen laying apparatus. "Canning" smoke is an important task for war factories, much of the work being done by women. The smoke saves thousands of lives, particularly in amphibious operations. It is now, indeed, used more often in offensive than defensive warfare.

A mechanical smoke generator of this type can be used to produce fog that conceals vital targets from bomb aimers.

Smoke-screen demonstration at Palermo, Sicily. Here, smoke has just begun to rise . . .

. . . Fifteen minutes later, the city's dock and harbour facilities were completely obscured.

Stalin: What He Wants to Do With Germany

By GEORGE SLOCOMBE

Stalin's peace terms, according to the writer, may be summarized in six points. The first calls for complete German demobilization and others call for the return to Germany of all German minorities and the surrender of all territories seized since 1939.

Mr. Slocombe is a distinguished British journalist and author and this article is based on information from men who recently have talked with Stalin.

STALIN is now 62 years old, eight years younger than Mr. Churchill.

Men who have recently talked with him tell me that all his plans for Russia's future are based on his confident belief that he will direct his country's destinies for at least ten years to come.

The next ten years, in which the Soviet Union may challenge the present claims of all other nations to world leadership, will be not only the greatest in all Russia's history, but among the most vital in world history.

Stalin is now at the zenith of his power and prestige inside Russia. He has created the greatest degree of national and racial unity ever known among the Soviet Union's 200,000,000 citizens. He has also defeated, by superior strategy, willpower, endurance and the heroic efforts of a nation in arms, the most formidable army in the history of the world. He has further vindicated the social and economic theories of the U.S.S.R., demonstrated the solidity of its State structure and its capacity to produce for war as well as for peace.

He is now preparing to rebuild an even greater Soviet State in the 50 years of peace he believes the Red Army is ensuring by its victories.

Terms

What are Stalin's peace terms for defeated Germany? I am told, by those who have recenfly been in touch with him, that they will include:—

1. The complete demobilization of the German armed forces and the surrender of all Germany's armaments.

2. The surrender for trial and punishment by Russian courts of all Germans guilty of war crimes on Russian soil.

3. The rebuilding of the devastated Soviet territories by German labor, and the return or replacement of all machinery, buildings, factories and industrial equipment looted or wrecked.

4. The return to Germany proper of all German minorities in Eastern or South-Eastern Europe, including the Germans in Slovenia, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

5. The surrender of all territories seized or occupied by Germany since September 1939.

6. The delimitation of Germany's future frontiers to be decided by Russia, Great Britain and the United States in consultation with France, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia.

Stalin, I am told, has no intention of attempting to encourage or create a communist regime in Germany. Nor is he thinking of creating a military government in Germany with the aid of the German generals captured at Stalingrad, some of whom have been allowed to form a German anti-Hitler committee in Moscow.

In private conversation he has insisted that so long as Germany is destroyed as a military power, he will accept whatever German regime is acceptable to Great Britain and America. Once the Red Army enters Germany it will hand over local administration to an Allied military Government jointly created by the three Allies.

Dismisses Tories

Stalin insists that Russia and Britain must jointly guide and police Europe, with the aid and approval of the United States if she is willing to co-operate. He has complete faith in Mr. Churchill, and he dismisses the anti-Soviet utterances of Tory die-hards in Britain as windy demagogy of no importance.

Outside the Soviet Union whose western boundaries were enlarged in 1939 by the incorporation of Soviet Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, Stalin hopes to see democratic agrarian republics in Hungary and Romania, a federation of agrarian democracies including Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, an autonomous Macedonia, Greece and Albania, and a democratic Poland partly compensated for the loss of Polish territory east of the Curzon line by the acquisition of Upper Silesia and a part of East Prussia.

The French Republic he wishes to see fully restored, and parliamentary democracy restored also in Spain — which means that Franco must go.

Stalin is described as having changed enormously, in outlook as well as in appearance, since 1941. Before Hitler invaded Russia Stalin was a silent, enigmatic personality who came quietly into Molotov's big red-draped room in the Kremlin, intimidated everybody by his moody taciturnity, listened intently and said little.

Latterly, and particularly since the Stalingrad victory, he wears a calm, friendly, and serene look. He talks, dines and drinks vodka with privileged guests far into the night.

He no longer shrinks from appearing in public except at official parades. Often he spends the evening at the opera or the ballet. The theatre is his favorite relaxation, and during the past few months he has held many important diplomatic discussions at the Bolshoi Theatre, in the privacy of the old imperial box or of the sitting room in which the last Czar entertained his guests.

In this small and intimate apartment, with its separate entrance from the street and its direct access to the old imperial box, Stalin and his old comrades in war and revolution discuss—often for hours after the play has finished and the audience has gone home—problems of the war and the peace.

His intimates on such occasions are limited to three or four—the gentle, white-bearded Kalinin, President of the Soviet Union; blunt, bullet-headed Marshal Voroshilov, dour, dark Molotov; and short, bald, Tartar-faced Beria, Commissar for Security.

Recently the King and Queen witnessed a large-scale demonstration of airborne invasion in which a very great number of parachutists and glider troops took part. At the same time, food and ammunition were dropped in special containers from cargo planes. Shown here is just one of many depots where parachute harnesses are stitched and inspected.

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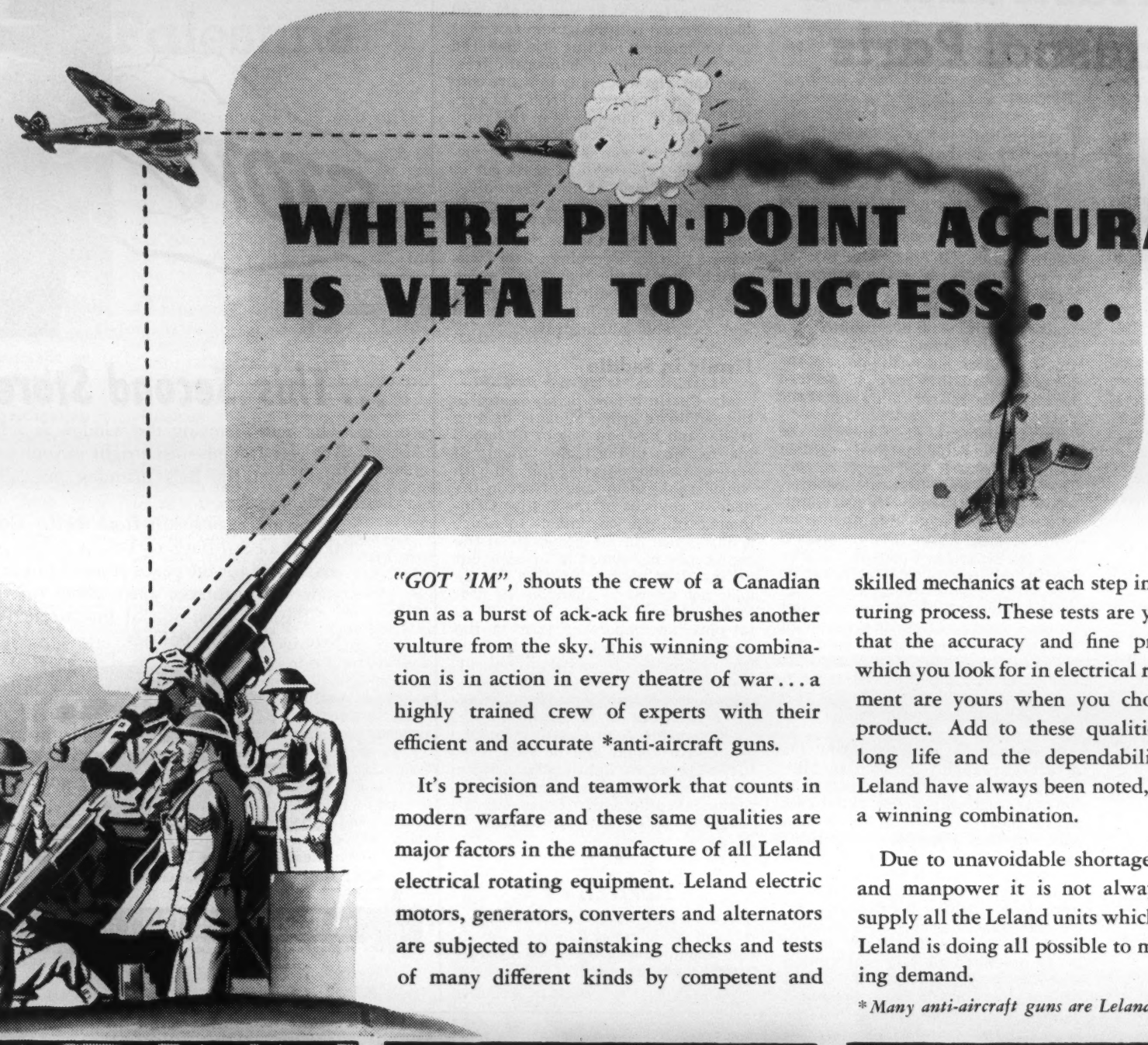

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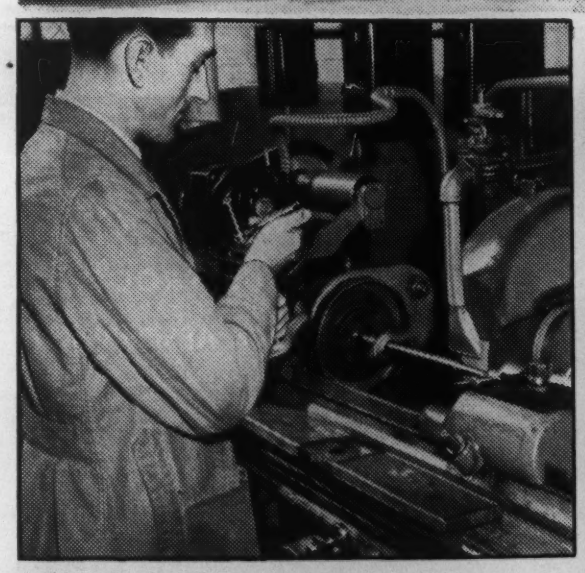

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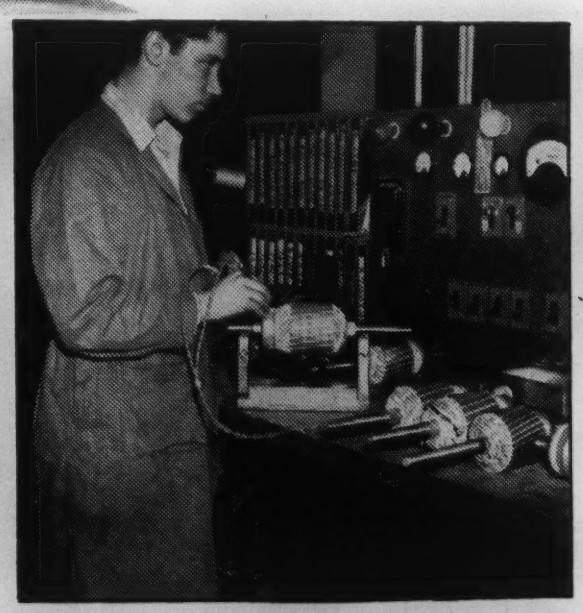

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Curtin of Australia Is a Man of Unusual Parts

By J. A. STEVENSON

For the first time in the history of the Imperial Conference, two of its most influential figures this year were Socialist Labor men. Both came from the Antipodes.

These two remarkable leaders, John Curtin and Peter Fraser, return to their respective countries by way of Canada, and their presence in this Dominion draws attention to two of the most remarkable careers in Commonwealth politics. Both are Celts—one an Irish Catholic, one a Scottish Presbyterian. Both have won the support of many non-Labor voters by their breadth of mind and public spirit. This article is about Curtin; a sketch of Peter Fraser will appear next week.

A LONG tradition of vigorous and intelligent leadership for the Antipodean Labor parties is being perpetuated by Mr. John Curtin, the Prime Minister of Australia, and Mr. Peter Fraser, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who will in the near future visit Canada on their homeward journeys from the London Conference.

John Curtin did not have any silver spoon in his mouth when he was born in a small country town in Australia in 1885. He was one of the four children of an Irishman who was the local policeman, and so straitened were the means of his family that he had to leave school at twelve and take a job as a printer's devil. In his spare time he learnt to play football skilfully, and supplemented his earnings by becoming a prominent player in a good professional team. Later he worked as a potter's helper and as a laborer in a canning factory, all the time making an effort to reinforce his rather meagre education.

In his early twenties he began to develop an interest in the fortunes of the Australian Labor party, which had got its first lease of power in 1904 under the leadership of J. C. Watson. In those days the trade unions were as now the core of the party, and John Curtin's activities in the labor cause induced the Timberworkers' Union of Victoria to appoint him their secretary in 1911. His success as an organizer and propagandist gained him prestige in the Labor movement, and when in 1917 an editor was being sought for the *Westralian Worker*, the party's organ in Western Australia, the choice fell upon him.

Strengthened the Party

This position brought him in 1918 the nomination for the federal constituency of Perth, and he found himself seated on the Opposition benches as a member of the Commonwealth's Parliament. His sound judgment and his attractive personality earned him the respect of his colleagues and the confidence of his leaders. So he was from time to time entrusted with responsibile duties, serving as a member of the Commonwealth Royal Commission on family allowances and acting as advocate for the Labor Government of Western Australia before the Commonwealth Grants Commission. About 1934 he began to assert himself more in the inner councils of the Labor party.

At that time it was seriously handicapped by internal feuds, and its leader, Mr. Scullin, was in failing health and quite unable to cope with the problems created by the vagaries of a notorious Laborite malcontent, Mr. Lang, a former Premier of New South Wales. In 1935 Mr. Scullin, weary of the cares of leadership, resigned, and there was no outstanding candidate in sight for the vacant place. Curtin was not counted the ablest parliamentary debater or its finest intellect, but he did possess the particular qualities which seemed necessary for the rehabilitation of the party fortunes.

In Parliament at Canberra he found himself matched against Prime Minister R. G. Menzies, a very able lawyer and first-rate debater, whose intellectual powers are counted the best ever applied to Australian politics since Alfred Deakin passed from the stage. As Opposition leader Curtin felt his way cautiously, but he gradually gained confidence and within two years he was able to put up good fights against the masterful Menzies. He also worked hard for the restoration of concord within his own party, and when the war came in 1939 he had achieved this objective and had it ranged solidly behind himself.

There was no hesitation about his decision to support the Menzies Ministry's policy of full participation in the war, and only a few extremists in the party refused to follow him in this course. He reserved the right to criticize freely anything of which he disapproved, and on various occasions his constructive criticisms were acted upon by the Government. On one point, however he remained adamant, namely that there should not be unlimited military conscription and that Australian draftees should not be compelled to serve outside a defined battle zone in the Pacific area. In this position the Government, sensing that it was favored by a large body of public opinion, reluctantly acquiesced.

War-Making Premier

As the war progressed Curtin had the grim satisfaction of seeing his opponent, Mr. Menzies, whose Ministry was an uneasy Coalition, wrestling with even worse dissensions than had ever afflicted the Labor party. Eventually personal animosities brought the feuds to such a pitch that Mr. Menzies had to resign, and when his successor, Mr. Fadden, found himself in desperate difficulties as the result of the continuance of the quarrels, and met with defeat in an important division, he also had no alternative but to resign.

Since the complete disunity of the anti-Laborite forces made it impossible for any of their leaders to form a Ministry with any prospect of stability, the Governor-General, Lord Gowrie, entrusted the task to Mr. Curtin. From the ranks of his followers he was able to form a presentable administration, and he strengthened it by enlisting the services of Dr. H. V. Evatt, a brilliant lawyer who had given up an important judgeship to enter politics. Curtin, by concentrating his energies upon the efficient management of the national war effort and resisting most of the importunities of his more extremist followers to push forward socialist legislation, managed to convince a large number of Australians, who had no sympathy with the economic and financial policies of the Labor party, that he was an able and disinterested politician, who saw that for the moment nothing else mattered but the salvation of democratic freedom and who was ready to waive considerations of party interest. As a result, when circumstances in 1943 compelled him to seek a mandate from the voters, he won a spectacular victory. The capture of 54 seats out of 75 in the House of Representatives placed the Labor party in an impregnable position. After the election Mr. Menzies paid Mr. Curtin the notable tribute that the sweeping victory was mainly due to the reputation which Mr. Curtin had built up for himself as an honest fair-minded politician and a capable administrator.

Firmly in Saddle

Mr. Curtin is now firmly seated in the saddle as Prime Minister of Australia, and has now begun to spread his opinions in the higher flights of statesmanship, asserting himself with considerable vigor and effect in the general councils of the British Commonwealth. He was unable to secure acquiescence for his proposals at the conference just ended in London, but he has given plain intimation that he does not intend to abandon his projected reform. In any event he is to play an important role in the moulding of the policies of the British nations in the postwar world, and he can be relied upon to give very forceful representation to the Socialist viewpoint at the peace conference.

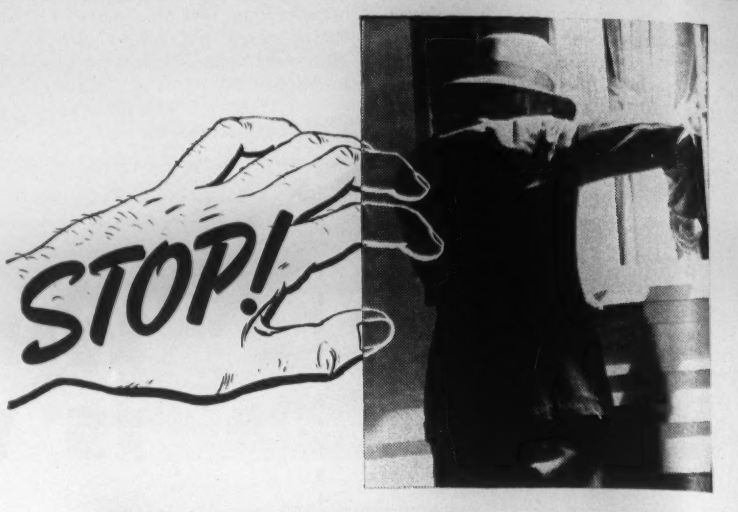
In physique John Curtin is nearly six feet in height and he wears his fifty-nine years lightly. In private life he is a most charming and companionable man with a wide range of interests and fine conversational gifts.

• •

TOPHEAVY

THE trouble with food rationing
And all its rules, I find:—
The weight it wangles from my hips
It puts upon my mind.

GILEAN DOUGLAS



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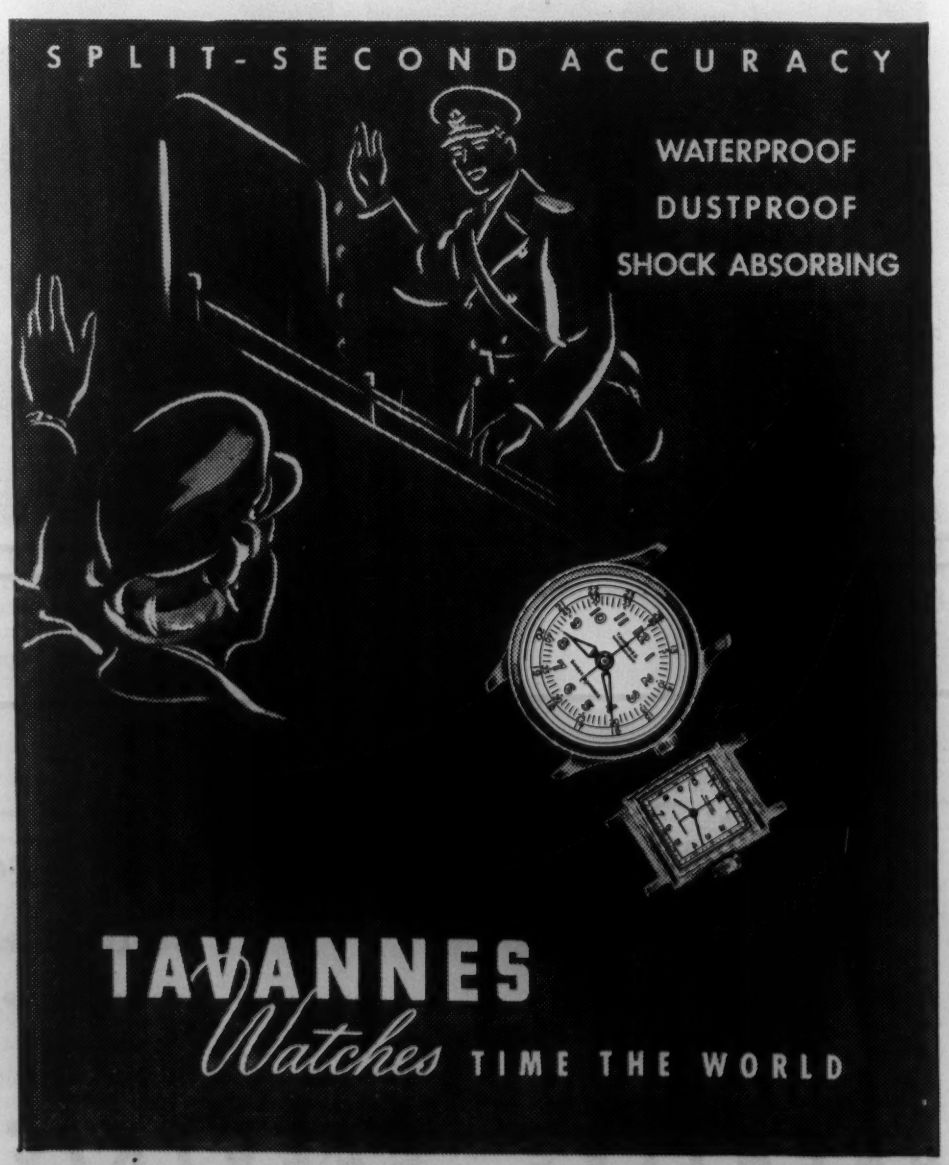

Britain Didn't Promise All-Jewish Palestine

By A. E. PRINCE

The Palestine White Paper policy is once again the subject of an article by Professor Prince of the History Department of Queen's University. He takes issue with several of the claims of Mr. E. E. Gilber, who wrote recently in these columns from the Zionist point of view.

Mr. Prince thinks that the loyalty and co-operation of the Arabs have been much under-estimated by Mr. Gelber, and reminds us that Churchill in 1922 stated that the British Government did not contemplate the subordination of the Arabs and their culture in Palestine.

IN AN article "Sacrifice of Jewish State Did Not Win Arab Support", in SATURDAY NIGHT of April 22, Mr. E. E. Gelber criticized, in the light of "all the facts and information available to unbiased and objective observers," my article "British Palestine Policy Must Look At Both Sides."

It should be noted that while Mr. Gelber dwells on what Woodrow Wilson, Lloyd George, Brandeis, etc., *said* years ago, he withholds any reference to what extremist, fanatical political Zionists are *doing* now in Palestine at the present moment of the war crisis, encouraged by the hope of American pressure being brought upon Britain to modify the 1939 White Paper policy. Since my article appeared in these pages on April 1, more facts are available with regard to the serious situation in the Holy Land.

Not all the Jews in Palestine are "loyal allies," wholly bent on the prosecution of the war. For years past there have been Jabotinsky's "Revisionists" of the New Zionist Organization, demanding revision of the Mandate and a policy of force if necessary to settle very large numbers of Jews on both sides of the Jordan, i.e., not merely in Palestine but in Arab Transjordania; at one time Revisionists argued for transferring the Mandate to Poland or to Mussolini!

During this war, extremist Zionists favoring terroristic methods to further a Jewish homeland have formed various secret organizations, numbering several thousands of members. One of these is the "Haganah" (Defence), which provides itself illegally with arms, smuggling in machine-guns, mortars, etc. A few months ago two Jews were sentenced to ten and seven years imprisonment for buying 300 rifles and 105,000 rounds of ammunition stolen for them from army dumps by two English soldiers, who were given fifteen-year sentences.

Jewish Terrorism

Then there are other organizations like the "Jewish Military Organization" and the "Sternists," who are directly responsible for the recent outrages. Terrorists, clad in stolen police uniforms, planted huge bombs in the police-stations at Jerusalem, Haifa, Tel Aviv and Jaffa. In holy Jerusalem three British officers were killed, including John Scott, Assistant Superintendent; police and civil officials were injured, and it took three hours to dig them out from the débris. Three unexploded bombs were discovered in the Arab Cemetery in the centre of the city, near the American Legation. Stringent police and military precautionary measures had to be taken, hampering the war effort. No wonder that the British authorities and General Marshall are alarmed lest the propaganda for the White Paper abrogation should raise once more the spectre of another civil war in Palestine, and, I repeat, "involve grave international repercussions in the powder magazine of the Middle East."

Undoubtedly the Palestine Jews have rendered great service to the Allied Cause—and their own survival. I have paid a tribute to it over the CBC National network and in articles. But it must not be exaggerated. Mr. Gelber says that 40,000 Jews have joined up for active service; Mr. Hyman Grover, Montreal Zionist, has just broadcast that the number is "almost 30,000"; the New York Zionist Jesse Lurie says "23,000 Jews."—In the light of these discrepancies, what are the facts available to "unbiased and objective observers"?

Mr. Gelber argues that the "sacrifice of the Jewish State did not win Arab support" and he sees fit to disparage the aid given by Arab allies. True there are disloyal Arabs, as there are disloyal Jews, Arabs like Haj Amin Husseini and Ali Rashid indicted in my article. It is *not* true to say that Egypt maintained her benevolent neutrality "unperturbed, and perhaps even a little desirous of an Axis victory." "Surely Professor Prince is acquainted with the doubtful loyalty of the Premier, Ali Maher Pasha," writes Mr. Gelber. Surely Mr. Gelber is acquainted with the "facts" that, apart from the appeaser "trimmers" of a Court coterie, Egypt's statesmen and people strongly favored Allied victory, aware of Italy's brutalities to Libyan peasants and of Hitler's racialist theories. Surely Mr. Gelber is barking up the wrong tree when he casts aspersions on the loyalty of Ali Maher, one of the most respected men in Egypt, who in the hot discussions in Parliament on the alternative policies of benevolent neutrality or active, military support of Britain was the chief protagonist of the fighting policy, and resigned the Premiership in June 1941, on Italy's entry into the war, when thwarted by the Court faction.

Arab Obligations

The present Premier, Nahas Pasha, Wafd Nationalist leader, successor of Zaghlul, the champion of Egyptian independence, and signatory of the great Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, has scrupulously fulfilled obligations in the supply of air, army and navy bases, transport facilities, munitions, cotton and food commodities, and a vast pool of labor.

The case is similar in the other Islamic countries of the Middle East, the aid in the shape of oil resources being invaluable. Mr. Gelber includes the "kingliest king" of Arabia, Ibn Saud, among those of doubtful loyalty, who "had to be bought off by huge sums in gold from Great Britain and the United States"; he does not explain that a reason for the payment of a subsidy to Ibn was that his progressive régime was brought to the verge of bankruptcy, on Italy's entry into the war, by the cessation of revenues from Moslem pilgrims to Mecca formerly coming from Africa, India, the Dutch East Indies and even China. As for Ibn's loyalty the *Christian Science Monitor* for April 19 last may be quoted:

"Those who remember the difficulties caused to the United Nations when the Germans induced Rashid Ali to revolt in Iraq will realize the importance of the rôle Ibn Saud has been playing the past few years, for he refused to lend countenance to rebellion. Though ostensibly neutral, he even refused to admit a German mission, and sent an Italian mission packing. . . Experts further say, but for him, trouble between the French and the local inhabitants of Syria and Lebanon would have been far more serious, for he openly advised the latter not to hamper the United Nations. He also gave similar advice to the Arab inhabitants of Palestine. The story is told that shortly after the collapse of France, a certain Englishman visiting Ibn Saud at Jeddah told him Britain was going to lose the war. When the Englishman left, Ibn passed the information on to the British, saying, 'You had better lock him up. He must be mad.'"

Is this the gold-bribed but useless ally of Mr. Gelber's "unbiased" imagination? Twice at least during this war, it has been a perilous "touch-and-go" for the United Nations in the Middle East with its priceless oil and strategic bridgeheads. That region might have been lost if Hitler had struck earlier, if Churchill had not shown the daring of genius in sending there reinforcements from beleaguered Britain, and if the Moslem world had blazed into revolt. Mr. Gelber may belittle Arab "benevolent neutrality"; responsible statesmen and soldiers will not do so. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt favor certain aspects of Zionism, and have promised to do what they can when they can for the Jews. But to them the winning of the war is the paramount consideration.

Zionism Banned in Russia

It may be news to many that Soviet Russia, whilst welcoming Jews who will "assimilate", has put a ban on political Zionism, and on the new national language, Hebrew; many Zionists are still in prison. Nor has the U.S.S.R. expressed in any way a distaste for the British Palestine White Paper. Would its abrogation therefore promote Allied co-operation?

Mr. Gelber flourishes a statement on the Jewish "State" made in 1920 by Winston Churchill, "then Secretary of State for the Colonies." As a matter of fact he did not become Colonial Secretary till 1921; in that capacity, he issued on June 3, 1922, the official interpretation of the Balfour Declaration policy, which stressed its essential *dual* character. He refers to the apprehensions of both Arabs and Jews, which had led to the 1920-1921 disturbances. Arab fears "are partly based upon the exaggerated interpretations of the meaning of the Declaration. Unauthorized statements have been made to the effect that the purpose in view is to create a wholly Jewish Palestine. Phrases have been used such as that Palestine is to become 'as Jewish as England is English'" —this phrase had been used by the Zionist leader, Dr. Chaim Weizmann. "H. M. Government regard any such expectation as impracticable, and have no such aim in view. Nor have they contemplated . . . the disappearance or the subordination of the Arabic population, language or culture in Palestine . . . The terms of the Declaration do not contemplate that Palestine as a whole should be converted into a Jewish national home, but that such a home should be founded *in* Palestine." Next he stated that for the development of the existing Jewish community it should have in Palestine "a status of right rather than of sufferance," i.e., the Arabs must not extinguish it. He added that "the status of all citizens of Palestine in the eyes of the law should be Palestinian." In short Mr. Churchill's Memorandum stressed a Palestine State, of Arabs and Jews, not a Jewish State.

I regret Mr. Gelber misconstrued my "one reason" for the issue of the Balfour Declaration into "a reason—perhaps the most compelling one since he mentions no others." There are of course far more compelling ones than British gratitude to Zionist leader Weizmann for his discovery of processes for the manufacture of acetone used in cordite. But in that paragraph I was restricting my discussion to the "military factor." Since returning in 1919 from four exciting years in the Middle East, I have written several articles on Palestine (which understandably have escaped Mr. Gelber's notice) wherein the more cogent reasons for the Declaration are mentioned. One brief summary of 1937 may suffice: "Britain was motivated by the idealism of righting the wrongs suffered by the Jews in most countries in past ages, and of continuing the championship of Jews typical of modern England; the services of a Disraeli and of contemporaries like Rufus Isaacs and Herbert Samuel warranted appreciation.

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Imperial Commission to Care for War Dead

By R. F. LAMBERT

As in the last war tombstones for all British soldiers who fall in battle are being provided by an Imperial War Graves Commission. In certain areas such as North Africa where the fighting is finished work is now going ahead to establish permanent cemeteries.

In Britain to pay tribute to the civilian casualties of war a list has been drawn up of the forty-eight thousand men and women who have died in the United Kingdom as a result of enemy action. This list has been deposited in Westminster Abbey.

CANADIAN and British soldiers who fall in battle will rest in graves marked in precisely the same way as those of their comrades of 1914-18. This was one of the first decisions reached by the Imperial War Graves Commission when its Charter was extended by the Governments of the Commonwealth to deal with the graves of the present war, and it is a decision which has been endorsed by a great majority of bereaved relatives. The dignified simplicity which characterizes the great British cemeteries in France and Belgium is acknowledged to be the most fitting tribute that can be bestowed on those who have made the supreme sacrifice.

Each funeral will be paid for by the State, and after the war each grave will be marked by a standard headstone, two feet eight inches high and one foot three broad. In the centre will be a cross or other appropriate religious emblem and at the top a regimental badge or, in the case of the Dominions, a national emblem. The stone will also bear the name, rank, unit, age and date of death, and at the foot a personal inscription chosen by relatives. The material used will vary in different parts of the world, but the most common will be Portland Stone, and every care will be taken to maintain it in good condition.

When this form of headstone was first suggested after the last war a few people thought that the graves of high officers should have some distinguishing mark. The suggestion was debated in Parliament but was defeated without a division. It was felt that the standard headstone for all would symbolize equality of sacrifice.

At present, except in Canada, the Commission has found it impossible to provide headstones for graves of the present war owing to shortage of labour and material and lack of transport. Each grave, therefore, has been temporarily marked with a wooden cross. Meanwhile, relatives are being approached for biographical details to be entered into the register kept at each cemetery and for the inscription which they wish to have placed on the headstone.

More Efficient

Graves in Great Britain come within the immediate care of the Commission, but those abroad are looked after by the Army till the cessation of hostilities. Responsibility for this work rests with the Directorate of Graves Registration and Enquiries at the War Office, whose duty it is to provide burial and temporary marking. They are doing this far more efficiently than in the last war when arrangements became so chaotic that fresh bodies were being discovered on the battlefields at the rate of 20 or 30 a week right up to 1939.

In view of the fact that campaigning has now ceased in North Africa, the Commission has begun to take over in this theatre and Mr. J. Hubert Worthington, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., its principal architect for North Africa, has recently returned to Britain from a tour extending from Cairo to Algiers. He has proposed that seven cemeteries should be established between Alexandria and Tripoli and a further ten in Tunisia and Algeria. These proposals are being examined. The choice of sites will be influenced by their environment and accessibility, and the Commission will be advised in their horticultural arrangements by Professor E. L. Salisbury, C.B.E., F.R.S., Director of Kew Gardens, who has become its horticultural advisor in succession to Sir Arthur Hill.

Arrangements for the permanent preservation of graves in other parts of the Middle East are in progress, and an agreement for this purpose is being entered into with the Government of Ethiopia. The Commission has also sent its South African agent to Madagascar, where facilities have been accorded by General de Gaulle.

In this war, as in the last, many men have died for whom no grave could be provided, or only an unidentified grave bearing the inscription "Known Unto God." This is particularly the case with the Navy, in which the great majority of casualties occur at sea. Memorials to the missing will doubtless be erected after the war, but the details have yet to be decided upon.

This war differs from others in the number of civilians who have been killed, and it was felt that a fitting tribute should be paid to their memory. About this time last year a list was drawn up giving brief biographical details of the 48,000 civilians who had died in the United Kingdom as a result of enemy action. It was completed in three volumes specially bound in leather and deposited with the Dean and Chapter at Westminister Abbey. A fourth volume is being compiled containing details of subsequent victims as well as those of Malta and other parts of the Empire.

King George V

Many people, though not usually relatives, have questioned the value of visible memorials to the dead. A moving answer was given by King George V when he made a pilgrimage of last war cemeteries in France and Belgium in 1922. "In the course of my pilgrimage," he said, "I have many times asked myself whether there can be more potent advocates of peace upon earth, through the years to come, than this massed multitude of silent witnesses to the desolation of war."

It was in this spirit that an Anglo-German-French Agreement was concluded for the care of war graves, and a German delegation visited Britain in 1939 and laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior. It was hoped that this would play a small part towards the maintenance of peace, but the only useful result of the visit was an agreement as to the preservation of graves should war again occur between Britain and Germany. Germans who die in British territory are treated in precisely the same way as our own men, and it is believed that similar treatment is accorded to our airmen who die in Germany.

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Her bright clear eyes
Hold one hand's waving,
One lad's warm smile.

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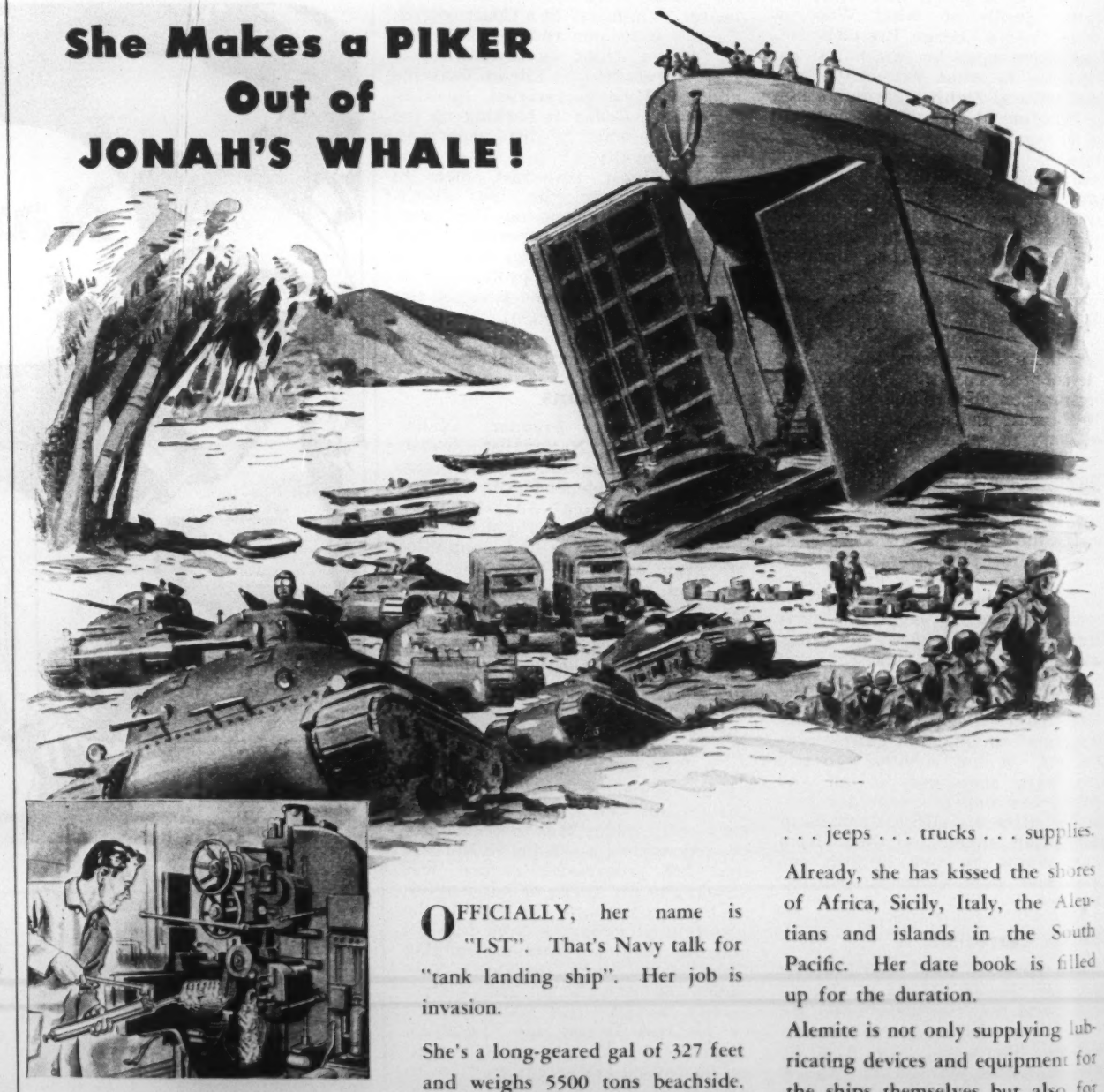

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Liberal Education Needed for Healthy Democracy

By L. A. MacKAY

"So long as a knowledge of human nature is useful in peace and war, so long will the humanities, humanely taught, remain indispensable in the scheme of popular education."

Democracy requires a knowledge of human nature, both in those who will be picked to govern and in those who elect the governors. Liberal education is therefore necessary to democracy.

The author is Professor of Classics in the University of British Columbia, and was for long on the staff of Toronto University.

DEMOCRACY demands not education merely, but liberal education. Democratic government in some form or other has been attempted in the last forty years by a good many states, both in Europe and in the Americas. It has proved fruitful and hardy only in those states where liberal education was fairly wide-spread through the whole people. Popular education, merely by being wide-spread, will not fit a people for self-government. Popular education of the Nazi type will fit them only for slavery, and the more wide-spread it is, the more completely it will enslave them.

Nor will scientific and technical training alone suffice. Science has done much, and must do more, to improve conditions of living. But that it will do indifferently in a free or a slave society. Indeed, in many respects, it will operate more promptly and more universally under a despotism than under a free government. Never in history has a high degree of scientific achievement and purely technical efficiency proved incompatible with political tyranny. Nor is there any reason why it should. A capable ruler will wish to improve the living conditions of his subjects exactly as a capable dairyman will prefer to have healthy and contented cows. Nor need a ruler anticipate any danger from the wide spread of such knowledge, or from an active and productive interest in it. The laws of mathematics, of chemistry, of bacteriology, are sublimely indifferent to forms of political organization, and absolute rulers, whether political or industrial, have often proved outstandingly munificent patrons of research.

Science Favors Conformity

Also, the more science develops, the more dependent it becomes on an ever-growing body of ordered knowledge, whose mastery and acceptance is absolutely necessary for further advance. Much of this must simply be taken on trust, for the student has neither the time, the opportunity, nor the training to verify it for himself. Indeed, except for a very few extremely advanced students, a training even in experimental science is more likely than not to foster a frame of mind that will acquiesce in authoritarian politics, for if the results of a student's experiment are not what authority says they should be, he is sent back to do it over again until he either achieves, or fakes, conformity. The science student in our schools, as in the Nazi schools, has complete freedom to acquiesce in what he is told, and to discover for himself what authority says he ought to discover. He does not in any real sense spend his time in independent thinking; he spends his time piously confirming how right the text-books are. There is nothing wrong in teaching science that way; science must be taught that way. But it is not a training in independent, self-reliant thinking.

Compared with this, literary study is a positive riot of free investigation, and personal responsibility for choice among conflicting claims. Science is an essential part of any modern education, but it is only a part. It is not a complete fertilizer for the democratic life. The habit of looking on human beings not as things to manipulate in one simple aspect, but as complex persons, whom we must understand to work with them successfully, and whose understanding demands an effort of sympathetic imagination, is a habit that must be drawn from other studies, for it can hardly be made widely effective without training. Such a training it has long been supposed that the liberal arts can give. Is there anything in their nature which justifies this supposition?

Training as Citizens

By the liberal arts we generally mean studies that are not undertaken to increase directly the student's professional competence in any particular vocation. They are, however, traditionally supposed to fit him for the general vocation of citizen and human being, which after all is a full-time job for all of us, in comparison with which our particular gainful occupation is merely part-time work. The subject-matter of these studies may be grouped, roughly, under history, literature, and philosophy. Mathematics also has always been included; but mathematics is in no particular danger, and may safely be left to look after itself. Literature occupies the central position, but the study of literature is almost meaningless without the help of history, and aimless without the help of philosophy.

"A pursuit of the knowledge of what leads to satisfactory human behaviour is the most important, practical, and urgent of all sciences," said that renowned scientist Roger Bacon. If there is any such study, it must be some study whose field is human nature as a whole, not the bits and pieces of human nature that the special sciences are compelled to study. Such a study the liberal arts ought to be, and such a study, through their unique association with literature, they alone can be. To this extent at least the almost unanimous voice of antiquity, and indeed of modernity too up to the last few years, was quite right in advocating the study of literature for, as they said, its moral value. The view was discredited partly through a too narrow and priggish interpretation of the term "moral value"; partly through a general tendency to substitute material for moral criteria, often on the surprising ground that the material was more "objective", by which we usually meant, more selfishly profitable.

Self-Improvement

The fact remains, and we need not be ashamed of it, that the chief reason for studying great literature is to improve oneself. The task of the liberal arts is not to fit a student for making a living; it is to make him more fit to live. They not merely formulate, in non-technical language, the great problems of life, but they provide material that is useful for the consideration of these problems. We still think it one of the highest praises of a good book, that it "makes you think".

In the liberal arts, the central subject of study is human nature, as seen and portrayed from various angles, in various aspects and various combinations, by men of unusual insight, with unusual felicity of expression. Thus understood, they provide an incomparable basis for the sympathetic understanding of human conduct, an understanding essential to the well-being of man living in society. They help us to a knowledge not only of how we ought to behave, but of how human beings in general are likely to behave.

Nor is it without reason that literature is placed at the very heart of this study. Even fools learn by experience; wise men learn by the experience of others. Learning by experience alone, valuable as it is for its directness and intensity, is inevitably limited in scope, limited by the range of the individual's opportunities, and also by his mental capacity for independently evaluating the experience. There are certain forms of intense experience, the experience, for example, of Socrates, Napoleon, Lear, Othello, Julien Sorel, Raskolnikov, which we can know only through reading, yet whose knowledge is of great value for an understanding of human nature's latent possibilities, especially in extreme cases. At first hand, such experience may be crippling, or even fatal. Even if this were not so, most of us have neither the time nor the appropriate circumstances for their personal experience, nor indeed the mental equipment to appreciate their significance unaided if we did experience them. If we are to know them at all, we can know them only through philosophy, history, and literature.

If these subjects are to achieve this end, they must be taught not in the form of pseudo-sciences, but in the way they were presented by the old tradition of classical education, as interrelated aspects of one complex human activity, in which all our own thoughts and actions are included along with those of the dead or distant men and women whose thoughts and actions we study. Such a training, even at its best, will not work miracles. Nor, even at its best, will it offer a complete and liberal education without the co-operation of the sciences.

But so long as a knowledge of human nature is useful in peace and war, so long will the humanities, humanely taught, remain indispensable in the scheme of popular education, and the wider the spread of educational opportunity and political responsibility, the greater will be their importance, both between wars and during wars. They are not always presented at their best; yet however awkwardly it may be managed in some hands, an axe is still a proper tool for cutting wood. For some purposes, indeed, a saw is better; but it would be an ill-advised or unfortunate woodman who tackled the forest without both.

Spring moving in Italy saw Allied armies moving into positions vacated by the Hun. Polish troops who occupied San Angelo are seen here loading a mule with equipment for the hard going over rough country. Military authorities said the Poles had accomplished one of the hardest tasks assigned to 8th Army troops in taking slopes northwest of Cassino.

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Montreal Has Canada's First Hansard Club

By D. P. O'HEARN

Believed to be the only organization of its kind in Canada, Montreal's Hansard Club deserves attention in view of the increasing public interest in parliamentary affairs and in Hansard.

Formed after the last Dominion election by supporters of Brooke Claxton in St. Lawrence - St. George, the Club includes representatives of all political groups and has devoted itself to the purpose of enabling its members to follow intelligently the activities of Parliament and of keeping the Member informed of the trend of thought in his constituency.

FOUR years ago in Montreal thirty men and women, at the suggestion of Brooke Claxton, the then new member for St. Lawrence-St. George, formed a Hansard Club, believed to be the first and still the only club of its kind in Canada.

The Club grew out of the last Dominion election, when Mr. Claxton, then a moderately well-known and successful young Montreal lawyer, entered the political field for the first time. In the election he successfully opposed one of the grand old men of Canadian politics, Hon. C. H. Cahan, and one of the features of his campaign was the strong support of a group of new workers who were just as fresh in active political life as the new candidate and who, like him, had been attracted through particularly strong convictions.

This group numbered professional and university men but as well it included clerical workers and recruits from other spheres of life. St. Lawrence-St. George is a somewhat unique riding in that it includes a section of great wealth but also covers some of poorest districts in Montreal.

Member's Suggestion

After the election in which the work of the new group of supporters had been so successful, and during which they had so plainly enjoyed their activity, Claxton made the suggestion that it was a shame to let their interest lag and be revived only at election time.

"Why not," he said, "follow this up? If democracy is to work, if the citizen really wants representation to mean something, then he should take an interest in its proceedings. How am I going to keep in touch with my constituency—and how is the constituency going to keep in touch with me?"

His suggestion was the formation of the Hansard Club.

The constitution of the Club, which has been active continuously since that time, provides that its object shall be "to enable its members to follow intelligently the activities of the Dominion Parliament."

The Club has carried out this object by holding meetings every fortnight while Parliament has been in session. At each meeting it has been the duty of one member to deliver a summary of the activity in Parliament, based on a study of Hansard since the preceding meeting, and the members at large then have had a general discussion on the activity and trends.

An effort has been made to remove Italian civilians from fighting areas, but despite Allied precautions civilian casualties are fairly frequent. Here a British medical officer treats an Italian child who was injured by German shelling in the area near the Anzio beachhead.

The aim has been to have all members acquire a working knowledge of questions of the day, and of Hansard. Within the Club's regular operations no attempt is made to have every member read Hansard regularly, but each member is required to report at least one two-week period of Parliament. Members are not tied down to any particular reporting technique, and thus one may concentrate on a summary and interpretation of one important matter, such as the budget, while others will deliver an over-all report of a fortnight's proceedings; but since most members read Hansard the reporting member must be prepared to answer questions, and perforce he must carefully follow, digest and analyze his fortnight's proceedings.

Meetings Private

Discussion at the meetings may follow any trend; criticism, analysis, suggestion, etc., and all meetings are strictly private though any member is free to use any information received at the Club provided the source is not disclosed through mention of either the Club or the name of the informant. Regular correspondence is maintained with the Member for the constituency and suggestions arising out of the meetings are forwarded to him. He in turn makes regular reports to the Club on the activity in Ottawa.

The technique of the Club's meetings has changed little since its origin. As a sample of the procedure, the minutes of the first meeting show that after the report on Hansard one member wanted information on an alleged report that Canada had sent an unofficial mission to Japan to negotiate a deal in nickel against silk.

Another member thought Canada should have representation in the British Cabinet, or on whatever committee would be ultimately charged with the conduct of the war. Subversive activities and their suppression were discussed; also the use of men of non-military age, and the prevalent agitation about Canada's war effort. And a letter from Mr. Claxton was read in which he reported on his first weeks in Ottawa; personal impressions of the House and unquotable confidential material of that kind.

The constitution of the Club calls for the general discussion at meetings to be confined to an hour, but it was found at the first meeting that it carried on for more than an hour overtime, and this has been the usual experience ever since.

Thirty Members

Under the constitution, the membership is confined to thirty, but there is no restraint upon political creeds. In fact although the Club was formed by supporters of Claxton, and one of the original aims was to provide a source of contact for the Member, both the originators and the Member though there should properly be representation of different points of view, and hence the Club includes Progressive Conservatives, Liberals and CCFers.

Considering current unsettled conditions the membership of the Club has stayed fairly constant. In three years, of the original thirty members only thirteen have left, one of them to become Canadian Minister to Chile and others to join the fighting forces or to enter government posts. They were easily replaced, and the membership has seldom fallen below the allotted thirty.

Today interests represented in the membership include, among the men: law, medicine, accounting, teaching, economics, the army, advertising and journalism. The first woman Councillor of Montreal is a member, and other women members are active in university work, in public organizations and social work. Several are mothers of sons in the fighting forces.

The meetings are held at the homes of the members, in rotation, and members are required to have at least two-thirds attendance or membership lapses.

The fourth anniversary of the Club is on May 28 this year and in summarizing its short history the members feel that they have gained great benefit from its activities.

Specifically, they feel that they have improved their understanding of parliamentary processes; they have far greater knowledge of the personnel of the House of Commons than most newspaper readers; they have a factual basis for opinions on Canadian affairs—and a particularly reliable channel for authentic information; they have become interested in Parliament and have a keen feeling about its influence on the life of every Canadian; by means of resolutions to their Member they have asked for action and frequently received it, and not necessarily on the floor of the House but often through more direct means such as contact with Ministers or administrators.

Mr. Claxton, in turn, says that the Club has been a great asset to him. His fortnightly letters from Ottawa have been a useful record of his own participation in affairs, and the questions, resolutions, opinions and requests for information forwarded to him have kept him in touch with the thought of a representative, non-partisan group in his own constituency.

Above all, looking on their activity as an experiment, the members of the Club feel that they have achieved something in community life not only very worthwhile and profitable, but also genuinely enjoyable and they sincerely believe that on the basis of their own experience there must be numerous other groups in Canada waiting to be formed on a similar basis.

(Copies of the Constitution of the Hansard Club in Montreal, or other information regarding its operation, will be supplied to all interested parties by H. E. Kidd, 224 Canada Cement Building Montreal.)

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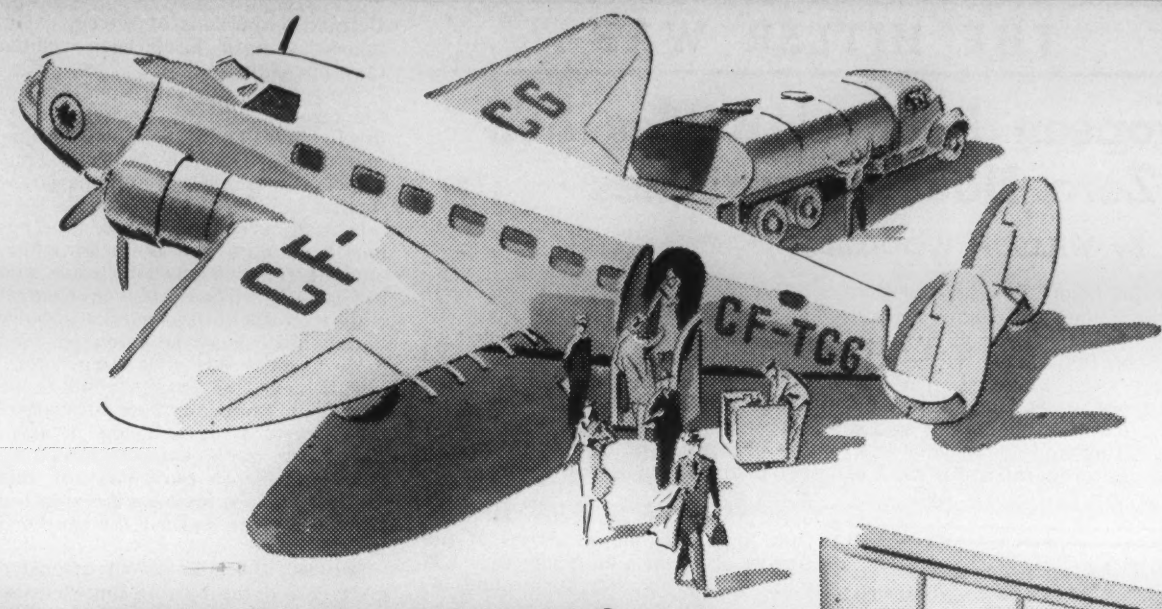

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THE HITLER WAR

European Political Kettles Boil as Zero Hour Approaches

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

PERHAPS before this article reaches the reader, and almost certainly before another issue of SATURDAY NIGHT is on the stands, the invasion will have been launched. On that subject there is not much more that can be said before the issue is joined.

Bad weather appears to have halted our aerial preparation for most of last week, but that cannot have been a greater handicap than was reckoned on, after such a long, favorable spell, so fully utilized. It would be reasonable to expect that we would now spend some days hammering again at the rail lines and aerodromes in the invasion area, which the enemy might have been able to patch up during the lull. Then, the great leap.

In this connection it may be noted that high tide on the shores of the Straits of Dover was reported at 1.04 a.m. on Monday, moving around towards the hour of dawn at the rate of a little over half an hour a day. This, and the new moon, are conditions which the Germans seem to believe we are waiting for. When we failed to move at the end of April, they promptly set May 25 as the next date.

Watching Tide Tables

The fact that the moon and tide phases are as well known to the Germans as to ourselves is admittedly a nuisance. Montgomery crossed them up once before on their calculation as to the moon conditions which he would need for attack, at the Wadi Akarit Line, north of the Mareth Line in Tunisia. But that was a land attack. How much leeway for surprise in an amphibian landing the tide-tables leave him, is hard to say.

Meanwhile, confidence that the strongest prepared positions of the enemy can be breached by a heavy, rolling attack has been greatly bolstered by our advance in Italy; and this is not the least value of this campaign, which has already provided our commanders and troops with invaluable experience, even in the repulse at Cassino in March.

It took very hard battering to press the main 8th Army drive, in which the Canadian tanks and infantry were concerned, through the enemy's Gustav Line defences in the Liri Valley, with considerable help from the wheeling flank movement by the French and Americans. Once the front had been set in motion, however, and the enemy troops worn down by our fresh reserves, we have seen the supposedly stronger line in the rear, which the Germans had dignified with the name of Adolf Hitler, cracked almost at once.

"Never Was Gustav Line"

The Germans, indeed, recognizing that this was going to happen, put out a statement to their home population that, properly speaking, there never had been a fixed line of defence in Italy called by the name of Gustav, Hitler, or any other.

What this proved, once again, was that the best fortifications were no stronger than the troops posted to hold them. If you have worn down these troops, through your superior reserve strength and your superior weight of artillery, tanks and air power, their carefully-prepared line will not hold.

This was best seen on the coastal flank, where the Americans, after a heavy start, turned the German retreat into a confused rout, and bowled right through the anchor of the so-called Hitler Line at Formia, and reached the anchor of the third, or "switch" line, at Terracina.

The most promising development of our offensive would now seem to be for our forces at Anzio to reach out and seize the communication centre of Cisterna and then close in, together with the Americans approaching at Terracina, to trap the Germans trying to retreat along the Appian Way.

If our Anzio forces could then press a drive towards Valmontone, they could pry the Germans hurriedly back out of the Liri Valley, and Rome would lie open to us. Perhaps in anticipation of something like this, Goebbels has already begun to suggest that the German strategic position would be stronger north of Rome. All through this operation German admissions of retreat or inferior strength have been readier than our claims.

We also see in Italy something of the effect which we hope to create in our invasion of Western Europe, and that is German jitteriness and dispersal of forces, in anticipation of further landings. The Germans have repeatedly predicted further landings north of Rome, even as far as Genoa; and the six divisions which are said to have been drawn off from Central Italy to check Italian patriot activity in the north may be intended even more to meet such a landing.

This move, the enemy seems to expect from Corsica, where he reports the gathering of a large invasion fleet. But he is equally forced to guard against a movement of this centrally-placed invasion force in the other direction, against the southern French coast.

Between the heat of our offensive in Italy and the coming Soviet drive from the Dniester, the Balkan political kettle is boiling furiously. The Greek situation appears to have developed furthest, with the new premier, Papeandrou, a socialist who has just come out of Greece, working hard to unify the two main resistance movements, partisan and nationalist, and to settle the disturbances which have been widespread among the Greek armed forces in the Middle East.

Bulgaria has had the least attention in our press of all of the Axis satellites, chiefly because she has not been fighting Russia, and has therefore not been active since the Balkan campaign of 1941. Her only concerns since that time have been the occupation of tracts of Macedonia and Thrace which were the reward for her help to Germany, and the guarding of the Turkish frontier.

In thus watching Turkey and discouraging her entry into the war, the Bulgarians have been of some service to Germany. But now the

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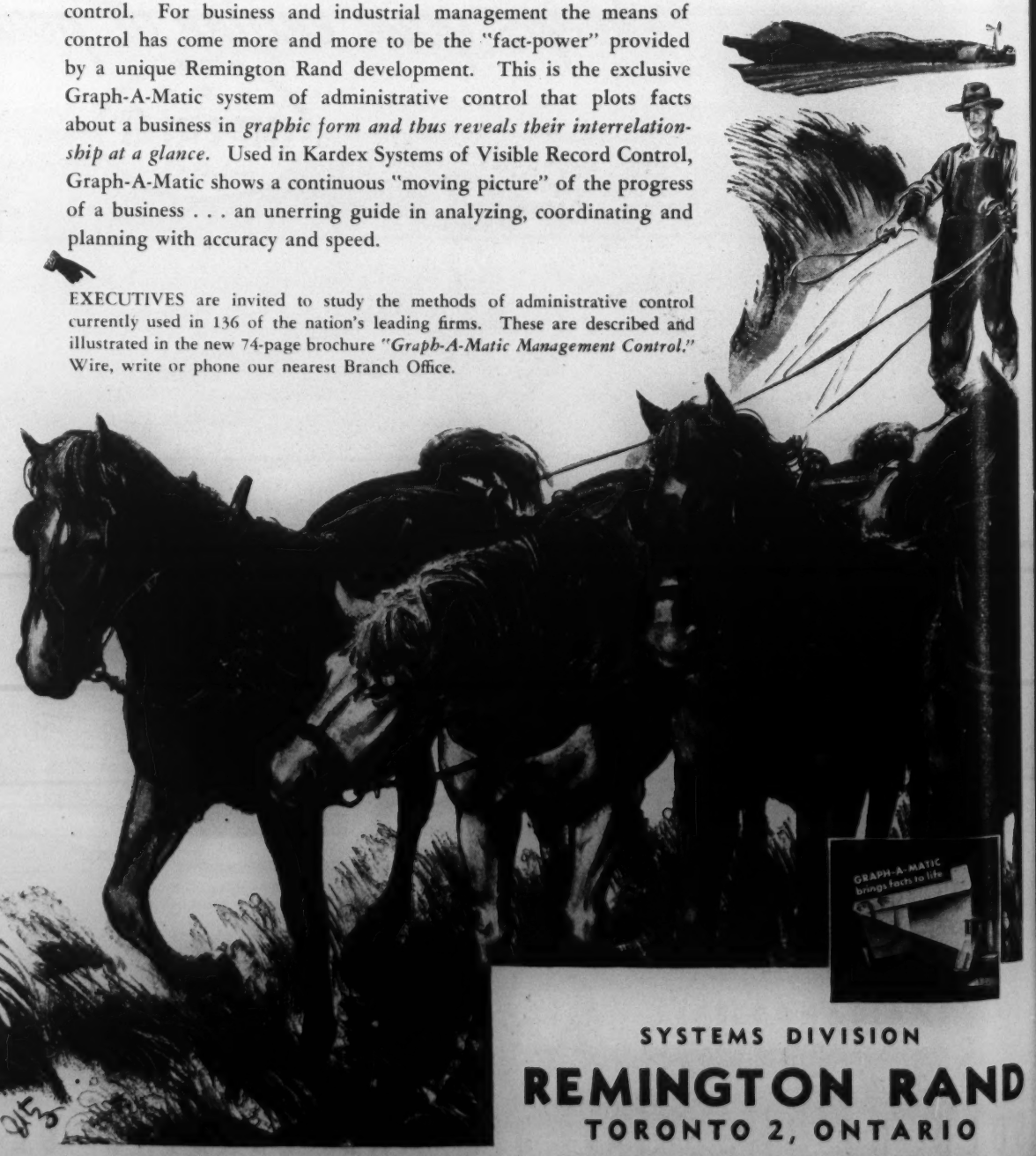

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time has come when such service is not enough. At a moment when the Reich is mobilizing its last reserves for the decisive campaign of the war, Hitler has called on Bulgaria to do more.

Since he could hardly expect the notoriously pro-Russian Bulgarian troops to fight effectively against the Red Army, *in defence of Roumania*, it seems likely that his latest demand is for Bulgaria to take over a much larger share of the occupation task in Greece and Yugoslavia.

While Hitler blusters, and commands Prince Cyril in vain to come to Berchtesgaden, Russia is indicating that her patience and forbearance are nearly exhausted, and that the still unbroken diplomatic ties cannot hold much longer unless Bulgaria abandons Germany. The Bulgarians only came into this war, as into the last one, because they thought they had picked the winning side and coveted certain parts of Greece, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

Russia and Bulgaria

The relations which Russia still maintains with her (as the United States does with Finland) represent Bulgaria's last hope of getting out of the war fairly easily. Otherwise, she would have to expect severe retribution from Greece and Yugoslavia, backed by the Western Allies, for her help to Germany, and her crimes in Macedonia and Thrace. Away down at the end of the German string, Bulgaria also has the best chance to slip away. The probable outcome is that she will refuse further active participation in the war, and pull out as soon as Germany becomes severely embarrassed on the Ploesti front.

Russia's soft treatment of Bulgaria appears as part of her Pan-Slav policy, by which she hopes to establish an outer ring of friends beyond her borders. Already she has made such a pact with the Czechoslovaks, who of all the Slavs have probably the warmest feelings for Russia, though they are at the same time the most democratic.

Her sponsorship for Tito and his Partisans, with their scheme for a federated Yugoslavia which would break up Serbia, may have the ultimate aim of a full South Slav Federation, including Bulgaria. Such a powerful friend, dominating the Balkans and reaching to the Adriatic, would assure Russia of an acquiescent Turkey, free passage to the Mediterranean, and a share in the politics of that sea, which impinges on the Middle East. This latter region, little heard of today, will loom after the war as the strategic keystone of any three-power world grouping of Russia, Britain and the United States.

Yugoslav Reconciliation?

The latest turn in Yugoslav politics is the move of the young king in dismissing the unfortunate and ineffectual Puritch cabinet. His intention, he declares, is to form a "neutral" government, of personages not closely associated with either Mikhailovitch or Tito, nor involved in bitter Serbo-Croat-Slovene disputes. The "regular" politicians, who have been in and out of four Yugoslav cabinets-in-exile, have lost almost all influence at home through their failure to achieve unity between the various factions.

One is reminded here of the experience of Dr. Benes, who had been in exile during the last war, when he met one of the chiefs of the internal resistance movement, after the armistice. "We might have been speaking a different language," he said, "we had been living for years in entirely different worlds."

The French and the Poles have long since recognized the absolute need for representation of the home front in the government-in-exile, and General Simovitch, who led the Yugoslav coup in 1941 and fought the German invasion, has now come out strongly for the inclusion of as many leaders as possible from inside Yugoslavia in a new government.

Simovitch has had a number of talks with Tito's military representative in London, and from the press conference which he gave a few days ago, it appears as though he either is being considered, or is offering himself for consideration, for the leadership of a new cabinet of reconciliation.

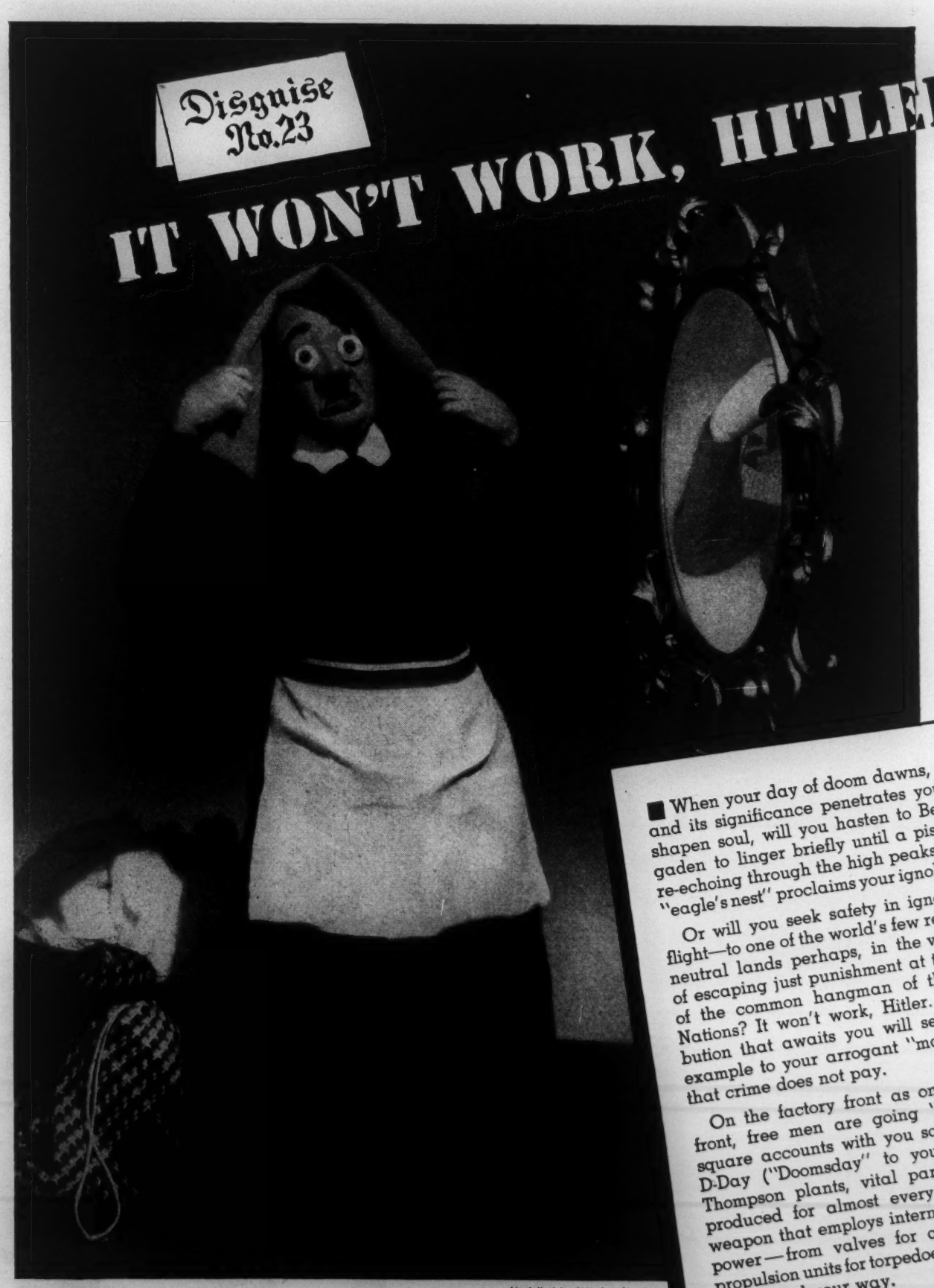
The other man most mentioned is Subasitch, a moderate Croat who has been associated with Matchek, and supports the monarchy. He has been in the United States for some time. Thus, if Mikhailovitch is out in this shuffle, there is no tendency to hand the whole show over to Tito.

Normally, of course, the War Minister goes out when the cabinet goes. But there is every indication that Mikhailovitch will not be given back his job in a new cabinet, though he remains commander-in-chief of the Royal Yugoslav Army. For all the renewed assertions of the partisans that Mikhailovitch is co-operating with the Germans, there is no indication that he has lost the confidence of his sovereign or his people.

Even the latest partisan maps concede that their zone of operations stops at the border of Old Serbia. And as I mentioned in a recent article, the Germans offer the same reward for the apprehension of either Tito or Mikhailovitch. The real reason for Tito's statement that Mikhailovitch is working with the Germans, appears to be to counteract the Chetnik statement that Tito is working with the Soviets.

Still, it always seemed a mistake to make Mikhailovitch Minister of War. He was leader of only one resistance group, though it was much the largest at the beginning. As Minister of War, he was established as *the* legal authority in Yugoslavia, and all who would not accept his writ were made "rebels." This they would not accept, and Mikhailovitch's authority and that of the government of which he was a member came to be repudiated in a large part of the country. Russian support, and Mr. Churchill's declaration of British support, for Tito, have completed the job of undermining the Puritch - Mikhailovitch Government.

No new government, it would seem, can be established, or can survive, if directed *against* Tito and his National Liberation Movement. The only course left is to try to draw in prominent leaders of this movement, though it is unlikely that King Peter would bring in Tito himself, or expect to hold his main Serb backing if he did. It is just as unlikely that Tito would serve in a royal government, and it may be that he will prevent his followers and associates from joining it and hold out for full recognition of his own movement. In the borderland between our diplomatic sphere and the Russian, the conflict within unhappy Yugoslavia is that of two worlds as well as two races.



■ When your day of doom dawns, Hitler, and its significance penetrates your misshapen soul, will you hasten to Berchtesgaden to linger briefly until a pistol shot re-echoing through the high peaks of your "eagle's nest" proclaims your ignoble end?

Or will you seek safety in ignominious flight—to one of the world's few remaining neutral lands perhaps, in the vain hope of escaping just punishment at the hands of the common hangman of the United Nations? It won't work, Hitler. The retribution that awaits you will serve as an example to your arrogant "master race" that crime does not pay.

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WSRF Brings Education to Prisoners-of-War

By JANET R. KEITH

Canadians in German prisoner-of-war camps are able to take extra-mural work from Queen's University and the University of Saskatchewan. Others may take a degree from London University. In Switzerland three university centres have been established for interned Polish soldiers. In Occupied Europe students and university staffs are receiving food and other relief so that they may continue their work.

All of this, and much more, has been arranged by the World Student Relief Fund, a combination of three international student organizations which has devoted itself to keeping intellectual life breathing in Europe during the war. The organization will be a valuable one in the days of reconstruction.

RECONSTRUCTING Europe's intellectual life will be a task as difficult and important as that of filling empty stomachs and rebuilding shattered homes. Thousands of young Europeans who would normally have spent the past five years studying at universities have been fighting and dying, fleeing from persecution, languishing behind barbed wire, or doing forced labor for the enemy.

Fortunately, however, the plight of Europe's students, struggling to continue with their studies in the face of war, has never been entirely forgotten. Since 1940 a determined organization known as the World Student Relief Fund, has devoted itself to rescuing students from hunger and despair. Relying for its main financial support on students in the free universities of the world, WSRF has helped thousands of young refugees, prisoners-of-war, internees.

Headquarters of the WSRF are at Geneva, Switzerland. Three great international student organizations—International Student Service, Pax Romana, and World's Student Christian Federation—co-operate through a central executive body in the raising of funds for WSRF.

"It is our own generation we are aiding", says a recent bulletin of International Student Service. "Military victory will be useless if the youth of the world is embittered, disillusioned, physically and mentally inert. This salvaging of human material, this conservation of leadership, means the real beginning and foundation of reconstruction."

Prisoners-of-War

A most important phase of WSRF work has been among prisoners-of-war. Working in close co-operation with the International Red Cross and the War Prisoners' Aid of the YMCA, WSRF has organized camp universities for foreign students imprisoned in Europe, and for European students imprisoned abroad.

The task of maintaining these universities has not been an easy one. There has been the physical problem of supplying equipment: textbooks, paper, pens and pencils. Although there is a book shortage all over Europe, WSRF manages to supply thousands of prisoners with the text books they require for their studies.

The Educational Books Service of the British Red Cross agreed to set up in Geneva a stockpile of standard English university texts. Prisoners in Europe can get books from this stock much more quickly than they could get them from England. Every day the WSRF receives from 50 to 100 requests for specific titles, and when the requested book cannot be procured, great care is taken in choosing a substitute. For the benefit of German prisoners abroad, the WSRF purchases books in Germany and Switzerland, and distributes them through the International Red Cross to camps in Canada and elsewhere.

When stationery was rationed in Germany and could not be sold to war prisoners, a shortage of paper and other writing materials seriously hampered the camp universities for a time. When this situation was brought to the attention of Swedish students, they responded generously. Since March first, 1943, the Swedish branch office of the WSRF has sent 12,000 copy-books every month to the main camps in Germany.

But supplying a prisoner-of-war with textbooks, paper and writing equipment is not enough. He must somehow be aroused from the mental lethargy that comes with long imprisonment, and made to feel that his studies will count for something in the outside world.

"Recent months have seen a serious deterioration in the morale of prisoners, a regression of their intellectual activity, a weakening of their physical and nervous resistance," states a recent report on WSRF activities in discussing the condition of allied prisoners in German camps. "This unfavorable development is not due primarily to bad treatment or to worsening of living conditions. On the contrary, the organization of the camps is now running smoothly. . .

"The real problem of the prisoners lies elsewhere. It lies in captivity itself, in the fact of being behind barbed wire, isolated from real life for months and years, away from one's own country, home and friends, with strictly rationed food. This is the trial which wears out energies, uses up nervous and physical resistance, the trial which only the finest characters and the strongest souls can survive. . .

WSRF authorities have found that students in the prison universities work much better if their studies are being recognized by an educational institution. Many British universities have given permission for their examinations to be taken in the camps, although the only actual degrees which can be taken are the external ones of London University.

In Canada the WSRF arranged in 1941 for 65 young student refugees to write matriculation examinations. In the autumn 17 of these students enrolled for extra-mural work with Queen's University. The following year the University of Saskatchewan agreed to let prisoners-of-war enroll in its correspondence courses for the same fees paid by men in the Canadian forces. Within a few weeks 30 students had registered.

Personal Contacts

Since French students cannot take exams in their camps, they require other incentives. In co-operation with several other organizations, the WSRF has launched a great essay contest open to all prisoners-of-war. With the help of a Swiss editor, a volume of literary works written by French prisoners-of-war has been published under the title, "Cahier des Prisonniers".

Above all the WSRF attempts to maintain personal relations with the prisoners, and to make each student feel that his problems are understood. Officials of the WSRF pay regular visits to the prison camps.

"What our personal approach means to countless individual students was made very clear to me," wrote a WSRF secretary recently after visiting an American prisoner-of-war camp in Germany, "when we ended up by making a visiting tour around the camp. I had a brief chat with a lonesome and somewhat bewildered-looking law student and told him that we would be glad to give him every possible help with his studies during captivity. Like most of his fellow-prisoners, this student had not yet received a single communication from home since being taken prisoner more than four months previously. And here he was, unexpectedly approached by a fellow-student from the outside, offering personal and individual assistance for his particular intellectual need.

'My, this is a perfect godsend, I must say!' was his half-stammering reaction. 'I thought my time in this camp was going to be completely wasted!' His eyes were simply shin-

SO NEWS COULD LEAP-FROG OCEANS

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ing behind his spectacles, as he thanked me for this offer, which to him meant a new ray of hope, a tiny bit of meaning in a meaningless world."

Early in 1942, the WSRF opened a special home at Chambon-sur-Lignon for students released from the internment camps of Unoccupied France. At this home the students, many of whom arrived in a pitiful physical condition, were allowed to rest for several weeks before renewing their studies. Although the Chambon home was raided by the police in 1943 and subsequently closed, the WSRF feels that it may serve as a pattern after the war when thousands of students will have to be prepared for re-entry into normal life.

Jews Escaped

When the wholesale deportation of Jewish people from France to Germany began in 1942, the WSRF fought for the exemption of its Jewish students. Of the 31 students then at the Chambon home, it so happened that 21 were Jewish; all of these were forced eventually to escape from the country.

Of the hundreds of Jewish people who fled into Switzerland to escape deportation, many were students. For a time there were groups of students arriving every morning at the headquarters of the WSRF. Eventually all refugees in Switzerland were organized into work camps, but the Swiss authorities granted the WSRF permission to obtain "study leave" for a certain number of students. They were distributed among various Swiss universities, and were exempted either partially or totally from paying tuition fees.

Since the beginning of the war there has been a large group of Polish soldiers interned in Switzerland. In 1940 the WSRF, with the full co-operation of the Swiss authorities, established three university centres and a high school for the students amongst these interned Polish soldiers. Although the authorities could not permit internees to enter the Swiss universities, each Polish centre is directly connected with a Swiss university and is under the direction of a Swiss professor. Thanks to the generous co-operation of the Swiss people and to the financial support received from the Kosciuszko Foundation and the Polish-American Council in New York, as well as from the WSRF, these centres have proved very successful.

"Everywhere courses are being completed, examinations are being held with excellent results, the students have the feeling that they have made the best possible use of their internment," states a recent report. These Polish university centres have also been able to help the ordinary Polish internees in Switzerland, who still number about 15,000, and students among the Polish prisoners in Germany. For the former group they have conducted an elaborate program of elementary education; for the latter they have prepared extra mimeographed copies of their own courses.

"Life will be hard after the war for all young people in mutilated Europe. Thanks to the WSRF and to Switzerland's generous hospitality, 800 Polish internees will be well equipped morally, intellectually and physically to face the struggle ahead."

Feeding Students

In the spring of 1942 the WSRF decided that giving educational help to war prisoners and individual relief to refugees and internees was no longer enough. Thousands of students in Nazi-occupied countries were starving; something had to be done to help them.

Sending relief to an occupied country involved delicate questions of international diplomacy. However, it was agreed that the WSRF would work through the Joint Relief Commission of the International Red Cross, which is the recognized agency for administering relief in occupied countries. Further, only funds raised in neutral countries would be used for this type of relief.

Greece was the country where students were in the most desperate plight. Ten thousand students and 200 professors at Athens University were reported to be slowly starving. Fever was raging amongst them, and there was no medicine with which to combat it. Some 130 students were in danger of dying from tuberculosis because they could not get milk.

As soon as the WSRF appeal was launched, contributions began to come in from Sweden and Switzerland. Almost immediately the WSRF began to purchase stocks of canned milk, sardines, and medical supplies for shipment to Greece. Although the worst of the Greek famine is now over, thanks largely to shipments of Canadian wheat, the students still need help. The WSRF is continuing and expanding its Greek relief program.

Hungry students in Belgium, France, Norway and Yugoslavia are also a concern of the WSRF.

"Everywhere in Europe famine stalks today," says a WSRF official. "What the WSRF has done, up to the present, to help in this situation is desperately inadequate. This fact must be realized. Here lies, as the crisis aggravates in Europe, a main responsibility for all those who really take to heart the bonds of solidarity which should unite students of all nationalities. . . The life of the present student generation in Europe will depend upon its outcome."

Already the WSRF is looking ahead to the postwar period and the ways in which it can help with reconstruction. All members are agreed that the continuity of the work which has been started during the war must be ensured.

"For it would be useless to serve the students in prison and refugee camps during the time the battle is going on if they were to be left to themselves during the following period, which is likely to be one of chaos, of disorder and deep misery on the continent. Released from the armies, in many cases from enforced labor, the students will return to countries whose resources have been exhausted by the war. Nobody can tell what circumstances will prevail on the continent, the greater part of which has lived under the pressure of occupation. Students will need food; students will need clothes; students will need universities where they can settle down and start life anew."

A memorandum on student relief and reconstruction after the war is being distributed amongst WSRF committees. It proposes: that postwar relief should be considered and planned as a continuation of war relief; that the principle of impartiality in the giving of relief should be maintained; that material and social relief should be given along with intellectual; that the organizational collaboration between world student organizations which has worked so well during the war should be maintained during the postwar period; that the WSRF should keep its character of a private organization inspired by the ideal of student solidarity.

"THERE'S no need to worry about my job," said Pete. "You know I've had steady work at Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Company for years—even through the depression. You know how the company takes care of its workers, that I'll get a pension when my working days are over and that I'm insured against sickness and accident.

"And as for work—there's going to be plenty. There will be more oilcloth and linoleum needed than ever after this war, thousands of new homes will be built, lots of construction, four years' unfulfilled demands to be made up, and new products and new uses developed which are going to provide more and more employment. *Stop worrying—Canada's a young country and we're going places.*"

While building for war, Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company are planning for peace. Since its inception in 1872, this company has had confidence in Canada and an understanding of its responsibility to its employees, to its dealers and to the public. That's why jobs and security are an old story to Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum employees.

Hundreds of thousands of aluminum, steel and steel alloy parts for aeroplanes are being shaped on the huge hydraulic linoleum presses.

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What the Y.M.C.A. Does For Sport in the Army

By HAROLD ATKINS

Sport is a psychological necessity to the democratic fighting man. The Y.M.C.A. took on the job of looking after it in the last war and has been attending to it ever since, though it now shares the work with the three other social services.

The present war has seen several outstanding athletic events, and is consuming a colossal amount of sport equipment, from 18,000 softball bats to 16 archery sets.

"WE HAVE plenty of men, plenty of food and all the ammunition we need, but what we want most is plenty of morale, and I ask you to spare no effort to give our men all the sport they want to help fulfill this need."

These were the words of the late Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Canadian Corps Commander, to sport officers of the Y.M.C.A. before the Passchendaele push—historic battle of the First Great War—a battle that had a decided effect on the outcome of the war against Germany during those "dark" days of 1918.

This was also evidence of the importance the Canadian Commander attached to sport for his fighting arm.

He understood the need of a well-balanced sport program for Canada's overseas army early in the struggle. Sport was a psychological requisite that had proven one of the keys to the democratic fighting man, who had learned to adapt his skill and courage from the fields of play to the fields of battle.

However, when Canada entered the conflict in 1914, it was unable to produce the trained men needed for organized sport on a large scale. But the Y.M.C.A. stepped in to fill the breach and play what ultimately turned out to be one of the major "behind-the-scene" roles in that First World War and the present conflict.

Able Staff

A staff of leading figures in physical education answered that first call and went overseas. Capt. E. B. Archibald, Capt. James Clarke, M.C., Capt. Oscar Pearson, Capt. E. N. Smith, Capt. E. D. Otter and Capt. T. C. Armour were sports organizers for the Canadian Divisions.

When the present war broke out, Capt. Pearson was again among the vanguard of Canadian troops to go abroad. His experience from the 1914-18 affair carried him well in the latest show and one of the outstanding accomplishments during his tenure of office was the organization of hockey for the troops during the blitz years of 1940-41.

Only one rink was available to the soldiers at Purley in suburban London. Considerable difficulty faced Capt. Pearson and his staff, but after some arduous work an organization was completed that had 59 teams in operation, 23 of these which competed in the Canadian championships that year.

A noted figure in Canadian sport, Capt. Pearson is one of the leading authorities on physical education in the country. A native of Toronto, he started his work there in muscle building with the Toronto West End 'Y'. He attended Springfield College, Mass., then proceeded overseas with the third division in the first Great War. On his return he took over the director of physical education job at Ottawa and returned to Toronto Central where he stayed for sixteen years before again going abroad.

Before going overseas in this war, he was commissioned to organize the sport setup in the Toronto exhibition grounds, where a giant manning depot was arranged for the R.C.A.F. He has also held several supervisory positions in athletics and is one of the trustees for the Lou Marsh Trophy, awarded to the country's outstanding athlete.

Only two other Y.M.C.A. men have held the post of senior sport officer with the Canadian Army in this war. Dae Strain took over from Capt. Pearson in 1941 and was succeeded in turn last year by W. C. Naylor.

Strain was born in Toronto. Attended the University of Toronto and joined the 'Y' as assistant physical director in Owen Sound. He joined the Toronto West End Branch, where he became physical director in 1932 and then went overseas. He is now physical director of the 'Y' in Winnipeg.

Naylor is a westerner from Watrous, Sask. Son of a minister, he spent two years at Queen's University and later graduated from George Williams College in Chicago. He has served as physical director in Quebec City and Windsor.

These are only a few of the top men the 'Y' has sent out to guide its vast athletic programs for the soldiers.

Since those early war days of 1939, the other social services, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and Canadian Legion, have also taken a hand in providing the sport needs for forces at home and abroad. But the major portion of athletic work still is in the hands of the Y.M.C.A., because of its high standard of trained personnel in physical recreation.

Army Recognition

Work of these organizations has been invaluable to the country's lifeblood. They have championed in a move which has been recognized by the Curries, McNaughtons, Montgomerys, Eisenhowers, and other great war leaders, as a prime factor in building the staff that wins battles.

Allied leaders know the war has presented a challenge to education in general. During the present crisis the military has made deep inroads in all lines—science, mathematics, arts, industry, as well as physical education, in order to fill out needs.

But despite the fact that scientific advancement has been made in our war machine in Canada, we are still tremendously dependent upon the physical condition of our men. This has been proven by the draft boards, who have turned down thousands of men for purely physical reasons.

The appalling figures of these draft rejects has awakened Canada to the importance of having a sustained sports program for their fighting men. The Army has appointed Major Ian Eisenhardt as

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officer in charge of Co-ordination of Sports.

This move is certainly a step in the right direction. But think what our plight would have been if the 'Y' and other services had not been available to help during our times of strife.

When the machines of the two great wars were organized, an immediate concentration of athletic equipment and men had to be gathered by the Y.M.C.A. to help in conditioning the fighting men. This was a tremendous undertaking on short notice. Not only was it practically impossible to obtain the required equipment and materials, but the small army of instructors had to build their playing fields and gyms under some of the most difficult conditions.

One of the outstanding "makeshift" achievements of the First Great War was the holding of the Canadian Corps Championship at Tincques in France. A vast area had to be cleared and the ground dressed for suitable track and field competition. Army engineers helped 'Y' organizers in the project and when the meet took place over 30,000 attended.

Canadian Championships

This war has seen several outstanding events under the jurisdiction of the auxiliary services. Most notable of course is the Canadian (overseas) championships. Considerable praise has been given by military leaders on the running of these events, and last year's meet under the secretaryship of Dae Strain, was proclaimed as the best event the Army has ever held of its kind.

To put on those big meets and the myriad of smaller shows entails considerable equipment. The job of caring for the needs can be gauged by an 11-month statistical report received from the Y.M.C.A. overseas. A total of 1,144,655 attended 145,890 different sport sessions, while the over-all attendance at Y.M.C.A. events for the combined services was 46,775,731.

The main attraction on the sport calendar seems to be softball. Some 302,659 competed at the pastime. Volleyball is next in popularity with 180,063 taking part, followed in order by soccer, track and field, basketball, boxing and hockey.

Amount of equipment needed for these activities is colossal. In 1943, the Canadian Y.M.C.A. purchased for free distribution in Canada, Alaska, Labrador and overseas.

Softballs, 18,000; softball bats, 4,680; soccer balls, 1,006; rugby balls (Canadian), 370; rugby balls (English), 75; rubber soled shoes, 1,380 pairs; gymnasium apparatus, 121 pieces; volleyballs, 1,598; volleyball nets, 1,200; boxing gloves, 839 sets; boxing canvas, 53; boxing felts, 53; basketballs, 546; basketball nets, 125; hockey gloves, 485 pairs; hockey leg guards, 198 pairs; hockey pads, 230 pairs; hockey body protectors, 55; hockey pucks, 33 dozen; hockey sticks, 2,562; hockey goaler sticks, 3,030; hockey skates and boots, 678 pairs; badminton birds 27 gross; badminton nets, 280; badminton rackets, 148; ski equipment (complete set including skis, poles, harness) 990 sets; archery sets, 16; baseballs, 336; baseball bats, 120; baseball sets (including uniform, shoes, gloves, mitts), 50 sets.

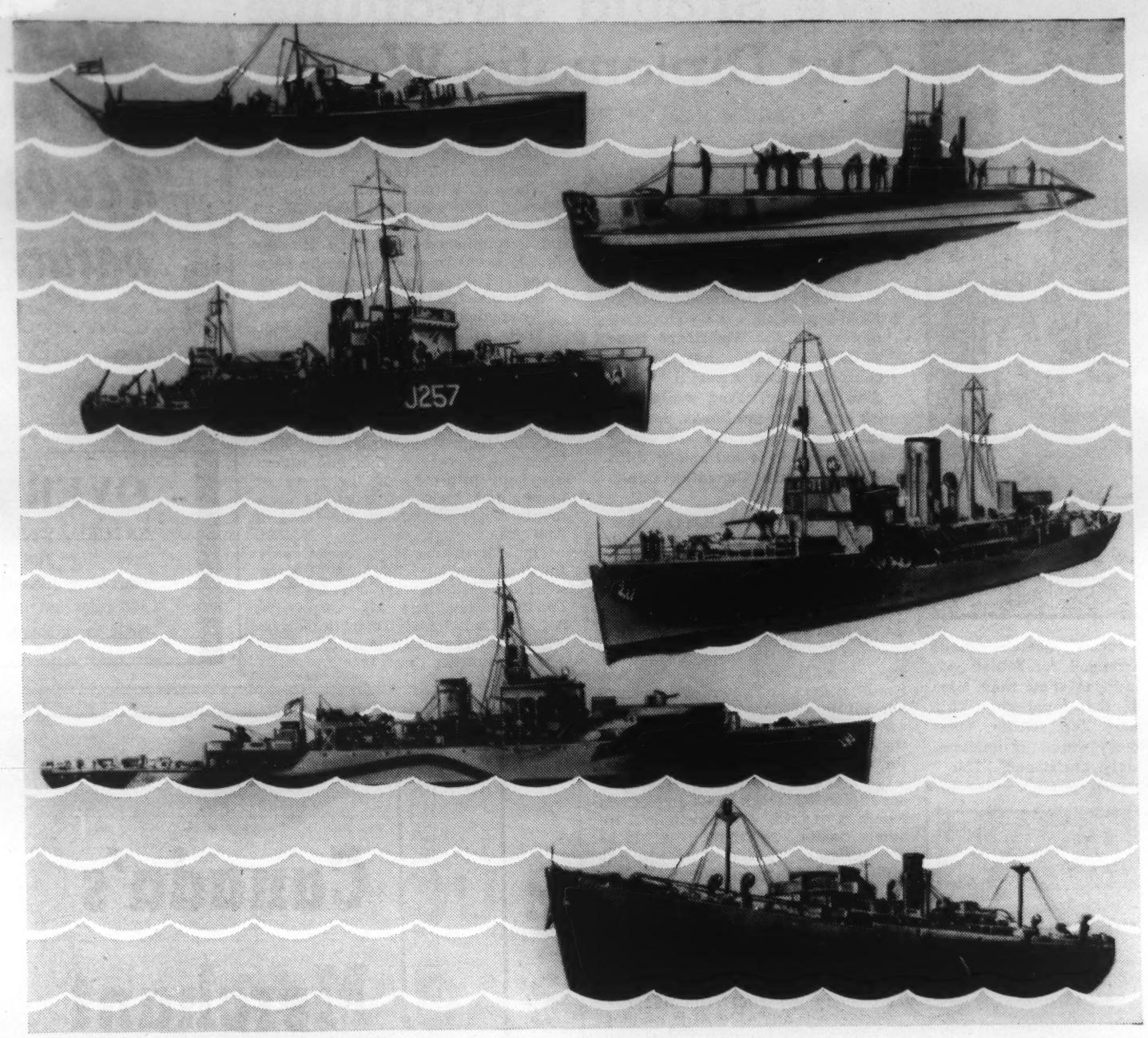
These figures represent only one year, so it can easily be understood what the flow must be for a five-year span.

All this adds up to but a small item on the credit side of the ledger for what our national organizations have done and are doing for our fighting men. It has opened our eyes to a new point of view, a new philosophy and a new program.

It has demonstrated what the value of sport is to those in the "bigger" battle. Figures don't lie.

We must keep our young men at the height of physical efficiency at all times. Some authorities are proposing that after the war, army camps be operated to afford training to all boys for one or two years between high school and college courses.

The purpose would be two-fold. To train the individual for his own well-being and to be ready if another "Pearl Harbor" should befall us.



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Living up to their reputation, Vickers have pioneered in every class, setting the pace for others to follow, as they did in World War I. At that time they built fast Motor Patrol Launches and Submarines, on one occasion setting a record with the christening of 30 sub-chasers at one time.

Vickers is proud of its family of fighting ships and the great yards and loyal men who build them . . . proud of the service the company is able to render Canada, Canadians and the Empire.

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"Know Your Enemy" demonstrations have been arranged for British servicemen in India to show them how to deal with the Japanese. This realistic dummy Jap soldier, complete with every detail of uniform, was immediately christened "Tojo."

We Should Streamline Our Diplomatic Work

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Mr. Davies says that while the Canadian diplomats are among the most popular in the Soviet their work doesn't approach the scope of the British and American representatives.

This is particularly evident in the field of information. The British publish a Russian newspaper and the Americans issue a daily bulletin, but nothing comparable comes from the Canadian Embassy. And while British and American books, periodicals and newspapers are easily obtainable it is extremely difficult to secure Canadian publications.

Mr. Davies believes that Ottawa could quite easily, and profitably, remedy this.

Moscow.

I HAVE had occasion previously to describe our Embassy staff in Moscow as one of the most liked of all foreign diplomatic groups. Our Ambassador is well known and respected; our Secretaries are spoken of as some of the cleverest young men in the embassies; our ladies are famous for their Canadian hospitality.

Nevertheless, it must be said that our diplomatic work lacks an element which is of decisive moment in Canadian-Soviet relations. It lacks *streamlining*. This is in no wise the fault of the hardworking Canadian diplomats in Moscow. Rather, I believe, it is simply caused by the failure in Canada to conceive of diplomacy in its new guise, as a science of "selling" a nation to its friends, as well as one of traditional creation of ententes and trade channels.

Our friends and allies, and competitors for Soviet business favor after the war, the United States and the United Kingdom, have done and are doing better than we. This applies especially to the United Kingdom.

An analysis of British activities in Moscow leaves this Canadian newspaperman, the only one in this country, envious indeed. The British, taking into account the problems of the past, are frankly out to make Britain known and popular in the U.S.S.R.

"Selling" Britain

For this purpose the Embassy has a powerful organization built around the Press Section and that interesting and unique newspaper *Britansky Soyuznik* (the British Ally). Nearly a score of energetic purposeful young people are employed in and around the two organizations. And the *Britansky Soyuznik* is doing a yeoman job of "selling" Britain, and (to some extent) the Dominions to the Russians.

Published twice monthly, the paper has achieved a well-earned popularity. When attending the recent session of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin I was struck by the fact that one of the delegates quite near the presidium was reading it. You can see the paper in street cars, in the Bolshoy Theatre in the entr'actes, even in the waiting room of the airport. And yet the circulation, limited by paper shortage, is only 25,000. (Mr. Horace White, editor of *Britansky Soyuznik* estimates that 50,000 copies could easily be sold).

In the same building with the *Britansky Soyuznik* is a special British bookroom which receives all the latest and important British books and distributes them among Soviet libraries and scientific institutions. I believe the British Government pays for this service.

Across the hallway from the bookroom is a lending library which not only supplies books to all Britons and other English-speaking people in Moscow, but is also more than glad to lend them to the Russians.

Finally, a special organization is maintained which receives radio recordings from the B.B.C. and distributes them to the Soviet Radio Committee and other organizations.

These activities do not exhaust the "streamlined", modern, work of the British Embassy. Recently the Embassy published in full in Russian Mr. Churchill's speech and the pamphlet is now on sale on news-stands.

So much for the British.

What about the Americans?

Their greatest contribution is the issuance of a remarkable daily mimeographed bulletin which goes to all Americans "and other selected persons" and gives news, editorial digests and other information sent by wireless from Washington every day. Thus the correspondents and others are kept informed of the news at home, and know of most developments about as soon as the folks in America.

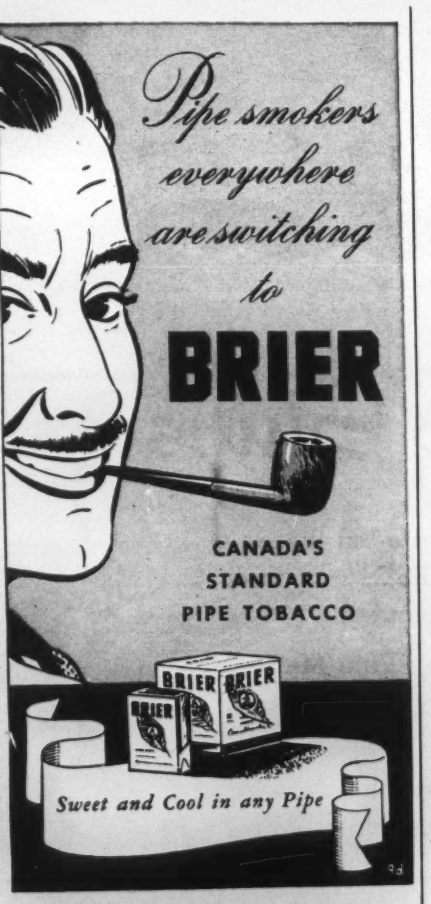
The Americans, also, have weekly showings of American films at Spasso House, Mr. Harriman's residence. To these showings all Americans, British, Canadians, Australians and others are regularly invited.

If we consider these facets of Brit-

helps you to keep "REGULAR" naturally

OVER 55 YEARS OLD—

SATURDAY NIGHT has been published continuously without a break since 1887. If all the copies printed during the past 56 years were piled one upon the other the pile would reach up over 300 miles into the stratosphere. If placed end to end, they would circle the globe more than 12 times.



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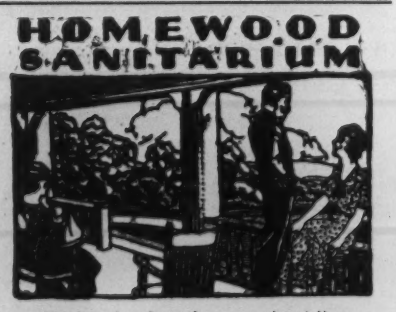

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Write F. H. C. Baugh, M.D.
Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

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Tennyson: "Hands All Round"

● In the post-war world, Canadians will have need for that spirit of enterprise which they inherit from their forefathers.

Like the merchant voyagers who carried Britain's trade across the world, like the Gentlemen Adventurers who opened up the treasures of Canada's virgin northland, Canadians must find a market, under greatly changed conditions, for the surplus products of our farms, forests, mines and factories.

Only thus is it possible for Canada to enjoy the progress and prosperity inherent in her resources, but so vitally dependent upon export trade.

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608

ish and American activity we can see how truly backward we are.

In Russia there is what may almost be termed a phenomenal desire (in view of our relatively small size) to know us and our country. This is reflected in many ways, and especially in the fact that in the short time since I have arrived (late in January) there have been no less than three five and six column articles on Canada in the press, and as I write, I know that more are to appear. Last year the Russians issued a booklet on Canada, for which there was so much demand that it has become a collector's item.

Let's Explain Ourselves

But how can the Russians get to know us better?

I believe the answer lies in our own effort to explain ourselves to our Russian friends.

There is no reason at all why the Department of External Affairs and the Board of War Information can't get together on some plan by which the Canadian Embassy in Moscow can be kept supplied with Canadian material. Everything is needed: our war posters, our books, our newspapers—French, English and Foreign Language, dailies and weeklies, our radio recordings and copies of our paintings.

It is rather a commentary on our work that when a few weeks ago I wished to obtain the music for *O Canada* for some Russian acquaintances I was unable to do so. There is not one single copy of the song in the Soviet Union.

The Press Department of the Foreign Office has never seen any of our Canadian newspapers, and as far as I know, even such an excellent institution as the Lenin Library, largest in Russia, has no Canadian papers.

The work is well laid out for us. We should waste no time in getting to the Russians material about our country, our life, our ideals. We should explain to them our problems, tell them of our industries, our agriculture, our provinces.

They will receive this information well. Of this one is assured by observing the warm reception offered *Britansky Soyuznik* and British books.

The cost? It can't be very much when postwar collaboration is involved upon which much is at stake.

What should be done? I hope that Ottawa won't think me presumptuous when I suggest that we should give more co-operation to our hard-working Canadians in Moscow.

Ottawa should send a daily radio bulletin to be made available to the press and others interested here, telling the most important news in brief. What is being sent now, and something is being sent, is far too superficial and compares very poorly with the high class product of the British and the Americans.

Send Canadian Papers

Arrangements should be made, although it is admittedly difficult in wartime, to send the Embassy the leading daily newspapers. Surely this is not impossible. The United States Embassy gets the *New York Times*, and the British get all the major United Kingdom papers.

All Canadian magazines should be sent—and not just for the staff, but for distribution. At present only SATURDAY NIGHT, *Financial Post*, *Canadian Forum* and *Macleans* are received by various individuals. But the Embassy should also get the *Montreal Standard*, the *Canadian Home Journal*, the *National Home Monthly*, the *Farmer's Magazine*, *Chatelaine*, the *Canadian Tribune*, the *Magazine Digest* and other publications. Special attention should be given to supplying trade union and other publications in which many Russians are interested, and we should not worry if sometimes these publications might carry material which is either anti- or pro-Soviet.

In my opinion all Canadian books of any value should be made available both in the form of a reference library at the Embassy and for free distribution. The publishing houses surely will be more than happy to assist.

One other possibility ought to be considered. Could we not publish a monthly paper or magazine here in the Russian language in which we would deal with Canada? I believe we could and on the basis of my observations am certain that we should. The good will won by *Britansky Soyuznik* has been so valuable that I think the British Government is not sorry for the expenditure, and this is no small matter for a paper the size and quality of the *Soyuznik*.

Other things can't be done now but at least they should be considered.

For example, the matter of exchange students. Canada should make room for a few score Russian students in her leading universities and should also make it possible for interested Canadians to go to Russia to study after the war. Such interchange of students will render our relationships much more lasting and much more solid.

Whatever is done ought to be commenced without delay. Time is not waiting and although we have won much in negotiations for future business and other relations we can win still more and win it more solidly.

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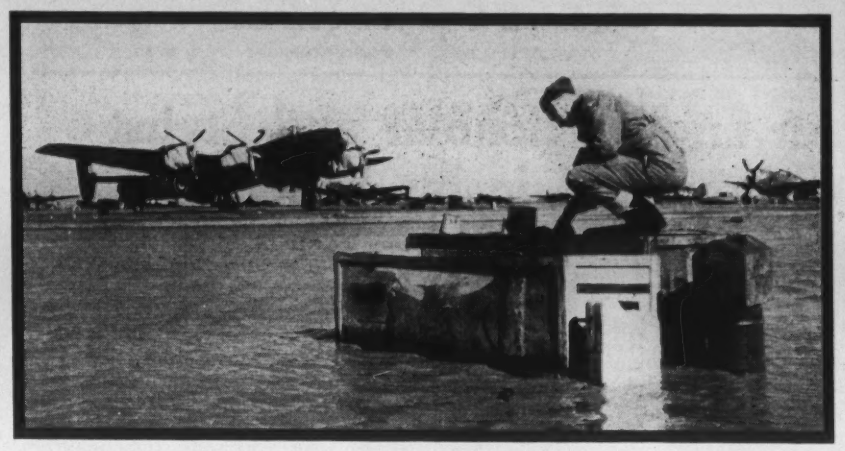

R.A.F. Halifax heavy bombers in the Middle East which operate with the Mediterranean Air Forces have not allowed flooded airfields to keep them from attacking enemy targets in Bulgaria. Wearing high rubber boots this aircraftman has waded out to retrieve his tools. →

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

An English Scholar and Stylist as Revealed in his Letters

THE LETTERS OF G. S. GORDON, 1902-1942. (Oxford, $3.25.)

TWO years ago George Stuart Gordon died; writer, critic, President of Magdalen College and Vice Chancellor of Oxford University. Walter Raleigh, while a Professor at Glasgow wrote of him, "At last I have a pupil who can write; who begins an essay as a prima donna begins a song." The promise of his early years was fulfilled, and he belonged of right to the first half-dozen literary figures of his times.

But he was more than a writer; he was a person, as well built in body and soul as in mind, fond of wholesome laughter and good companionship. Like Johnson he loved "to fold his legs and talk." And his talk was lighted with wit, only infrequently barbed with cynicism.

This collection of his letters, over a period of forty years, has been edited by his widow, and is a well rounded portrait of a man eminent in thought and action. He served during the last war with distinction and was chosen to write parts of the official history.

In his letters he "let himself go" and they have a lively quality. For example he writes to a father of four —he himself being similarly blest— "I am sure it is the right number. One and two are only dashes at it; three suggests failure to achieve the square of two; and five is the first step on the road to Ruin and Infinity."

One more quotation from among many that might well be chosen has to do with the relation of academic learning to life. "A long education does two things to you; it puts you in a strong prison of dogma and it gives you one or two tools to break out with. Then, when you know every stone of it, you suddenly discover one day (if you are of a curious and speculative turn) that a file and a blunt knife lie somewhere concealed under a flag. You are amazed you didn't notice them before; and even when you have got them you may require to exert quite prodigious patience and ingenuity to break prison with them. When you do, you almost faint with the strength of the sun and the fresh air."

In a time when most books are noisy war echoes, either actual or prophetical, this one is at once a relief and a stimulus to the art of thinking and living manfully in a mad world.

The Gathering Storm

TEN YEARS IN JAPAN, by Joseph C. Grew. (Musson, $5.00.)

IN 1932 Mr. Grew became United States Ambassador in Tokio. He had only one aim, to meet the Japanese Government half way with outstretched hand, trusting that American and Japanese interests could be brought into harmony. He was well-received, made many friends among the people, renewed acquaintanceship with public men whom he had known favorably in other diplomatic posts —and hoped.

He was in Tokio when Japan's Black Dragon Society was gradually eliminating statesmen of Liberal leanings, by assassination and otherwise. He was there when the seizure of Manchukuo was "recognized" against the good sense of the world; when Japan resigned from the League of Nations, when the Army encouraged anti-American demonstrations, when the *Panay* was bombed and the property of Americans in the occupied territory was seized or destroyed.

And still he hoped, even after Japan joined the Axis, until the very eve of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Yet he was not an optimist. He saw the outcome afar off and more than a month before the end he warned Washington that sudden attack on Pearl Harbor might be expected.

All the time of his stay in the Embassy he kept a diary. His interviews with the Foreign Minister (for the time being), with other officials, and his comments on the social life of the Embassy were recorded; also his opinions on the picture shown by each turn of the diplomatic kaleidoscope. Extracts from this diary in chronological order make this book, and it is a good one. The failure of his mission was not his personal failure nor that of the United States Government. It was due to calculated chauvinism by an Administration dominated by the Army. War came at the will of Japan. It will end when that mischievous army clique is battered into insensibility.

Another Norris

CORNER OF HEAVEN, by Kathleen Norris; (McClelland & Stewart. $2.50.)

By MARY DALE MUIR

WHY the intelligent, capable and well-informed girl—in a certain type of fiction, at least,—should also be the dowdy one is somewhat of a puzzle but here it is again. Griselle, of course, has to learn the hard way, by contact with the alluring and worldly-wise Mitzi.

This is a story of wartime America written with facility but having a certain quality of unreality. Many of the characters such as the mother and Alan and the girls at Mrs. Cruickshank's are well taken but the plot seems to have an unnecessary number of ups and downs. None-the-less it's a pleasant story for an idle evening.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

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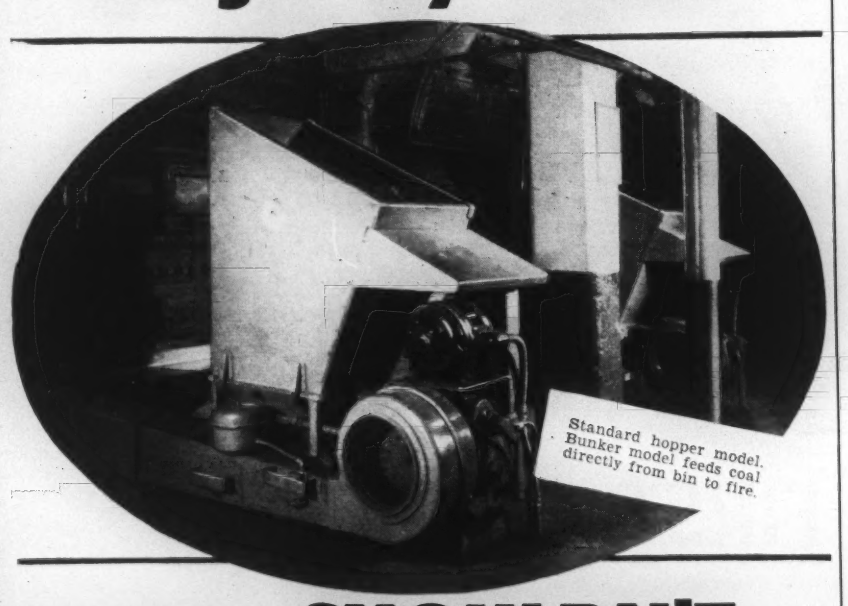

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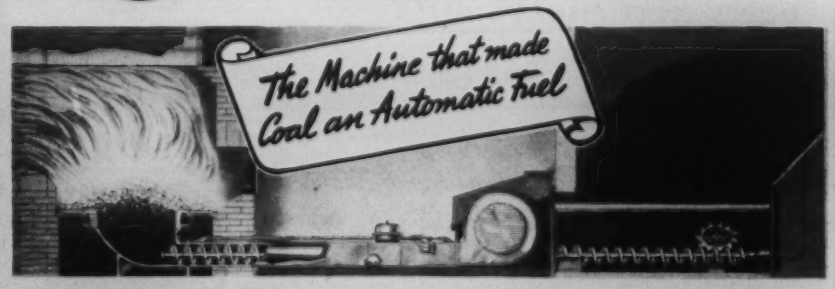

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THE BOOKSHELF

Japan an Eastern Crazy House in the Eyes of a Woman Victim

MY LIFE WITH THE ENEMY, by Phyllis Argall. (Macmillans, $3.50.)

ENTRANCE to a shogun's house in old-time Japan was by a door so low that the caller had to bend almost double to get in. This door, like all others in the land, was a sliding affair, running in grooves. The caller before entering laid his fan in the groove to prevent the sudden closing of the door nipping his neck in it,—for more convenient decapitation. This and other charming customs of the country, ancient and modern, are described by Miss Argall, an M.A. of Toronto University, who lived for many years in Formosa and Japan, as a mission-teacher, and finally as a journalist with the *Japan News Week* and correspondent of the London *News Chronicle*.

She was wrongly accused of espionage when war came and sentenced to eighteen months of hard labor and finally was one of the exchanged prisoners sent to America on the *Gripsholm*. Her story is a most informing book on Japanese ways of thought and action; ably written and spirited. The manner in which Christian mission schools were shouldered out of their Christianity is carefully explained; not without criticism of mission Boards at home and abroad, too ready to compromise, and too dull to realize that compromise was surrender to a heathen cult.

The section describing her newspaper work—under no fewer than six censorships is highly entertaining. *Japan News Week*, for example, was suppressed four times in six weeks and no one knew if the next issue would come out, for the editor had courage to resist threats, official and unofficial, wrote with a revolver convenient, and had to sneak in and out of his office and his apartment. The difficulties that arose when stenographers, compositors and proof readers knew little or nothing of English had hilarious overtones. Here is a letter one stenographer wrote from Miss Argall's dictation, "Dear Sir, We have to acknowledgement your story entitled oh darn where is the silly thing here it is entitled quotes The History of Japanese Spaniel Dogs unquote stop."

The section dealing with Formosa, "the beautiful isle," now transformed into a fortress comparable to Gibraltar is admirable. On the whole this is an excellent book which should be read and digested by persons who imagine that Japan will soon collapse.

•

Comedy; Light Heavy

By W. S. MILNE

THE FUR COAT, by A. G. Macdonell. (Macmillan, $1.65.)

THIS is a comedy successfully presented last summer in London, starring Jeanne de Casalis. It belongs to the same general class as "Hay Fever" or "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" or "The Vinegar Tree". As it has a single easy interior, and a cast of only seven, with fairly equal distribution of acting honors, it is likely to pop up fairly frequently in post-war little theatre programs.

The first act is delightful. Indeed, for the first half of it, I felt I was reading a play I should like to produce. It drops off, however, as it goes on, and I found the third act a bit boring, and the ending improbable and unsatisfactory. The dialogue is clever throughout, and the plot ingeniously developed, but I think I know what is the matter with it. Its characters come alive. The charm of Coward's "Hay Fever" lies in the preposterousness of the Blisses, and the admirable foil furnished by their guests, which never allows us to forget that we are in the realms of pure comedy, where ethical problems are non-existent.

In "The Fur Coat", there is no contrasting norm; all the characters belong to the same unreal world, and so we find ourselves accepting that world as reality, and applying real-world ethical standards, which is fatal to comedy. We take sides, and pass judgment, and so the hero becomes a cad, and we no longer laugh at him. Possibly expert playing and a very light touch in the directing would remedy this defect, and prevent the piece from sagging to earth out of cloud-cuckoo land, where the author intended it to belong.

•

Guess What!

By J. ANDERS

GERMANY AFTER HITLER, by Paul Hagen.

WHAT TO DO WITH GERMANY, by Louis Nizer. (Ambassador Books, $3.25.)

THESE two books could have the common motto, "Your own guess is quite as good." There is no end of guessing—active and passive—as far as Mr. Hagen's book is concerned. For instance, he writes: "No true . . . socialist, democrat or liberal . . ." etc. This may imply that socialists and liberals are not democrats. But everyone knows that they are, today. Throughout the book he uses on innumerable occasions the term, "democratic revolution". Getting to page 50, or thereabouts, I could discern half-a-dozen meanings applying to this term, according to the context.

Actively guessing, Mr. Hagen is led to write that the German army may have collapsed by the time his book will be published. It was written before the Moscow Conference, which took place early in November last. In a pamphlet the publishers are mailing out they describe Mr. Hagen as an "idealistic Social Democrat". As this makes as much sense as, let us say, an atheist churchgoer, it fairly paraphrases his book. Mr. Hagen has a good knowledge of German social and historical facts, but this knowledge is unrelated and therefore he jumbles the facts.

Mr. Nizer has no knowledge whatever of such facts, although he appends an extensive bibliography to his book. In spite of this bibliography, and to make up for his lack of living knowledge, he quotes strange sources. For instance, he quotes Prof. Einstein on the control of German industry and the parcelling-out of large estates. With due respect, I doubt if Prof. Einstein knows any more about these things than a social scientist knows about the theory of relativity. Mr. Nizer goes all out for the retention of free enterprise in Germany. "But the very power it generates must be channeled in the interest of society." Apparently, he has a faith that could move mountains, but he must be naïve if he believes that it could move the general and business immorality of the Thyssens and their like.

When Mr. Nizer sees the method by which that channeling is to be carried out, the international application of controls such as the American anti-trust laws to German monopoly, he is ridiculous. There are many more such demands in his book. But in spite of them, and all its other faults, Mr. Nizer's book reveals seriousness and honesty of purpose that make it preferable to the journalistic smoothness of Mr. Hagen's product.

•

Super-Invention

YOUR WORLD TOMORROW, by Donald G. Cooley. (Collins, $3.00.)

HERE is a summary, profusely illustrated, of the march of invention with respect to automobiles, pre-fabricated houses, lighting, radio, plastics, fabrics and helicopters. It's all wonderful, even amazing. It would be fantastic save for the fact that the author names the inventors and the manufacturers who are producing a few samples in whatever leisure they have from war-work.

America has been gadget-conscious for many years. But it will have other things to think of first when the war is over, for the use of gadgets implies a level of prosperity which will not be attained without much thought and labor and political dispute.

Nevertheless it is pleasant to see what kind of automobile you will have—if you have any.

•

Plato's Land

GREECE AND BRITAIN, by Stanley Casson. (Collins, $2.00.)

RISING out of the war, and yet in no way related to it, is this gracious book about Greece and its age-long sentimental connection with Great Britain. The author is an active Lieutenant-Colonel but also a scholar and archaeologist who knows the story of the land and its people, ancient and modern. The book is copiously illustrated by eleven plates in color and over sixty engravings.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Legislation Protects Well-Being of Women in Industries

By LUCILLE BURTON

WHEN Miss Canada (or Mrs. Canada, or even Granny Canada for that matter) went off to man the production lines that have had so great a part in providing the tools for victory it is doubtful if she stopped to enquire what special provisions the government had made for her safety and welfare in the job.

For, whether prompted by a yen for adventure, or from economic necessity caused by her menfolk stepping into lower-paid service jobs, or by the very sincere desire to help win the war as was the sole motive of many, the average female war worker undoubtedly made her decision without waiting to find out what protection was offered her.

Recently in a large eastern city members of a women's organization had become exercised—and quite commendably so — over the large numbers of girls being inducted into industry, and they held a meeting to see if something could be done about passing special legislation in the female workers' behalf. They learned that happily such legislation had been in effect for many years, oftentimes overhauled, and with those who have their hearts in the matter hoping that eventually all its insufficiencies will be done away with. The fact that casualties from industrial accidents are so much greater than casualties in the armed forces is serving as a spur towards the taking of further precautionary measures.

Inspectorate System

Ontario was the first province to deal officially with working conditions of women, including in the first Factory Act, passed in 1884, special regulations with regard to this matter. The first woman inspector for factories was appointed some ten years later. Since its beginning this factory act has been extended in many directions to meet new conditions. It is now, and has been since 1919, administered by the Department of Labor, when that department grew out of the Trades and Labor Branch.

In a general way here is how the inspectorate system works. The chief concern of the factory laws of the various provinces is the safety and welfare of the workers. In order to carry out the regulations, inspectors—men, and where the situation warrants it, women—working under a chief inspector are appointed. These inspectors are empowered to investigate such matters as child labor, hours of employment of young persons and women, provision for proper ventilation, adequate heating and sanitary arrangements in factories, satisfactory guarding of machinery and all dangerous places; and they have an exhaustive list of other functions. The inspector's role is a dual one, that of investigator and adviser, and "musts" for the job are tact and discretion as well as technical ability. The inspectors consult with employers and listen to the complaints of employees, keeping the latter's names secret if it is requested. If necessary the inspector arranges for prosecution of violators of factory laws.

The original report of the first woman inspector, Miss Margaret Carlysle, is quaint and earnest in tone. When she suffered a severe accident as an employee in a factory, it was thought perhaps a woman could ferret out practices which are peculiarly dangerous to women workers, and so the appointment was made in 1895.

Women Inspectors

The first report of the woman inspector and earlier reports of the men inspectors (there were three of them at the beginning) showed that poor ventilation in clothing factories was one of the first problems met. One inspector told how windows were nailed down half the year, and, not being able to foresee modern air conditioning, mourned this necessity. Fumes from oil lamps which had to be lit early during the short winter afternoons caused great concern to the inspectorate. They can thank modern inventions for solving, at least in modern buildings, one of their difficult problems.

Another cause for early complaint by the inspectors was the unwillingness of some foreign-born employers to provide separate toilet facilities for women workers, and even today there are small concerns which are inclined to balk at this regulation where they do not own the premises on which their factories are located.

When I happened to meet one of Ontario's present day women inspectors in a country hotel in the tobacco factory district I was eager to hear about her work. I found my inspector, Mrs. Mary Ferguson, devoted to her job, tirelessly energetic, and possessed of a missionary zeal on behalf of the women workers whose interest she is employed by the government to protect. I understand that the six other women inspectors in the province are chosen for similar qualities, as are the twenty men inspectors.

Eternal Feminine

Mrs. Ferguson was altogether human, and chuckled when I asked her, among a barrage of other questions, whether or not girls working in factories were required to wear a standard cap.

"You could not make them wear one if it happened not to be becoming to the individual," she said. "A curl or a puff would be sure to be pulled out to give a flattering effect." Persuasion, both with employee and employer seemed to be her task.

The war has greatly complicated the task of the inspectors with the mushroom expansion of plants to fill war orders, employment of green help, and a general straining of facilities. Inspectors have been instructed to visit scenes of acci-

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dents as soon as they are reported and to intensify visits to the industries (heavy metals) where the safety hazard is greatest.

Interprets the Law

The inspector visits the domestic workshops of his territory as well as the factories, shops and office buildings, making his inspections regularly but at unannounced times. In cases of infraction of regulations prosecution is instituted. However the inspector is less of a policeman in industry than an agent of the government who interprets the law to management, gives advice based on his experience, and does the most good by obtaining the confidence of employer and employee alike. From the earliest report in this country the inspectors claim on the whole they have received hearty co-operation from management. Best results are obtained when the safety engineers of plants work together with the inspectors on safety problems, and from my own interviews with managers I find they breathe a fervent amen to any sentiments regarding safety measures that are expressed.

With regard to child labor, contravention of these laws has been made more often by parents than by employers, the former swearing falsely as to the ages of the children. A recurrence of the problem of under-age labor has cropped up since the beginning of the war with the temptation of high wages, Mrs. Ferguson says, but it is rare now that she receives a complaint about minimum wage violations. During the depression years the greatest number of complaints concerned long hours and minimum wage violations.

In districts where the number of women employees is not great and no women inspectors employed due to the fact that female employment is inconsiderable, the men inspectors cover the ground and make special inquiries into the working conditions of women. Mr. R. Albrough of a Northern Ontario district arranged for me to go through a heavy metals plant where for the first time in its history women were employed in appreciable numbers. A granite precedent had been broken when girls were admitted to this work which was hitherto thought to be the exclusive province of men. Before the war anyone in skirts had to get a fist full of permits to get beyond the gates even in the role of spectator.

"Yard Birds"

But these girls were not in skirts, neither were they in trim uniforms nor becoming slacks with cute little turbans. Rather they were wearing heavy duty overalls, coarse jackets and, what was most important, hard-toed safety boots. They were serving in the main as "yard birds" and the work of the majority of them was sheer "bull" work except in the case of a few who had attained certain skills. It had been necessary for the plant to erect comfort stations, employ matrons and appoint a director of women to meet the needs of the newly employed female workers. Posters dealing with safety and hazard subjects were slathered over every available wall space in an effort to make the employees safety conscious. One placard signed by the manager of the safety and insurance department invited women employees to report if pregnant in order that they might be transferred to lighter work.

Factory Acts

The other provinces of the Dominion have laws regarding female employment that differ in some respects and are similar in others to the Factory Act of Ontario. British Columbia's factory act went into effect in 1908 with a list of regulations regarding female factory employees made under the authority of this act. In addition to the specifications set out for rest rooms (one fixture for every twenty employees); lunch rooms, these being required for their exclusive use; and type of clothing required in the interest of safety, the list of notable for several regulations concerning lifting. It prohibits the lifting of more than thirty-five pounds by a female employee, and it also prohibits their doing any overhead lifting or stacking.

Although Saskatchewan is primarily an agricultural province her factory act was consolidated and revised in 1930, and inspections are made under this act. It is slightly ahead of some of her sister provinces in the respect that "child" is defined as a male person under fourteen years and a female under fifteen years, and it is illegal to employ same. The parent as well as the employer is held responsible in this matter and is liable on conviction to a fine or imprisonment. Women and youths may not be employed more than forty-eight hours a week. (In some provinces the deplorable sixty-hour week is still legal).

Alberta cannot be said to be a manufacturing and industrial province, but nevertheless a new act was passed during the session of the provincial legislature last year which provides for additional protection for female employees in industry together with minimum wage act for female employee. This province already had a Factories Branch under which three inspectors and a Chief Inspector operate.

Quebec's inspection service of industrial and commercial establishments operates under an act which was passed in 1934 but it has been modified or amended almost every year since its inception. Owing to ever increasing numbers of female workers in industry the Quebec Department of Labor has instructed the inspectors to make regular and frequent visits to war plants in particular in order to control the enforcing of regulations concerning work hours, rest periods, lunch hours, accident prevention, industrial diseases.

Dangerous and Unwholesome

Instead of having a blanket minimum age limit for boys and girls, Quebec regulates this matter according to certain conditions. In an establishment classified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council as dangerous and unwholesome the ages of the employees shall not be under sixteen for boys and under eighteen for girls or women. (Perhaps with the millennium no establishment will be "dangerous and unwholesome.") Otherwise it is specified the minimum age of workers be fourteen years. For those who are unable to read and write fluently the minimum age of employment is sixteen years. Women and girls are forbidden to do any operation connected with belting or other modes of transmission. The old recurring rule about women's hair-do is found in Quebec's regulations. It is required that the hair be worn plaited, close to the head.

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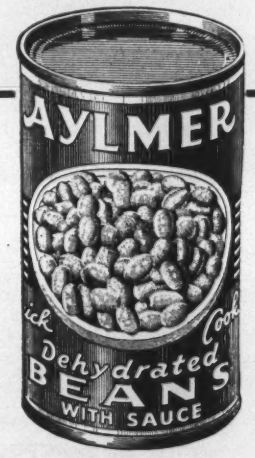

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Many Fine Instrumental Works And an Unique Russian Mezzo

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

FRANZ ALLERS who at the time of the Nazi rape of Czecho-Slovakia was conductor of the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra at Prague, has, within less than a year, become a familiar figure in Toronto, through appearances with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra, and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. Last summer his delicate, meticulous style peculiar to ballet performance, did not seem at home in the vast reaches of Varsity Arena; but at the Proms last week he revealed broad and fiery methods which entirely captivated his audience. Warm and emotional as were his interpretations his style was remarkable for ease and dignity. The strength and steadiness of his beat drew from the orchestra a large and beautiful tone.

Music of his native Bohemia was largely represented on his program, and his rendering of one of the most poetic of all orchestral works "The Moldau" by Bedrich Smetana was especially beautiful. To all Czechs, this work by the founder of their national school of music, is semi-sacred. Perhaps the day will come when a Canadian composer will do as much for the St. Lawrence. No work is more vividly representative of the Bohemian temperament than "Overture Carneval" by Smetana's pupil, Dvorak;—flamboyant, melodious and intensely rhythmical. This too was brilliantly played; as was the Polka and Fugue from "Schwanda", by Mr. Allers' compatriot and friend, Jaromir Weinberger.

Other orchestral offerings were also definitely representative of national schools. First came a stirring rendering of the Triumphal March Grieg composed for Bjornson's drama "Sigurd Jolsafar", (Sigurd the Crusader) last of his historical plays. The March is frequently played by brass bands, but most of us were unaware of its association with Bjornson's play. There was also a glowing rendering of three excerpts from a symphonic suite "Rustic Wedding," based on folk themes by the Hungarian-Jewish composer, Karl Goldmark, noted for imagination, warmth and elegance. The music of Goldmark, who lived a very long life, 1830 to 1915, was popular in the 19th century and then fell into neglect; but it seems to be coming back. There was also the strange quasi-Oriental Bridal Processional from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or". The orchestra gave a grand account of itself, and Mr. Allers is clearly a genius in handling rhythms of Central and Eastern Europe.

A Russian Mezzo

Singers of Russian birth have a geniality and simplicity of expression which sets them apart from vocalists of other nations. These characteristics are apparent in the magnetic mezzo-soprano, Irra Petina, who in the recent season of the Metropolitan Opera, established herself as a foremost singing-actress. Though born in St. Petersburg her training has been mainly in America; but the Russian temperament persists in her artistry and personality. Her voice is of large and beautiful tonal quality produced with the utmost ease; and her dramatic intuitions are as keen as her sense of humor. She has an odd, winning, mobile countenance, arch in light songs and sombre in others, like the mystical scene "Divination by Waters" from Moussorgsky's "Khovantchina". Her unusual spontaneity was apparent in the same composer's "Gopak".

Before returning to the Metropolitan last January after an earlier apprenticeship in minor roles, she won fame in a cycle of Viennese light classics, like "The Merry Widow" and "The Chocolate Soldier" at Los Angeles. Her sensational triumph as Carmen occurred within the present year. In this role apparently she follows the realistic tradition established by the Spanish singer, Maria Gay, rather than that of Emma Calve, who was lusciously romantic. Nobody could imagine that the orchid-like Carmen of Calve had ever slept amid the dirt and disorder of a gypsy camp; but when Irra Petina sang the Habanera, the Seguiilla and the Gypsy song she suggested a bold taunting hussy, even though she was putting herself under restraint to avoid bodily movements out of place on a concert platform. Back of the seductive character of her singing lay sinister suggestion, absolutely appropriate.

Chamber Classics

The several great works presented at two May Festival concerts by the Hart House Quartet last week were in their day classified as "Romantic" but have become classics. Thus the novels of Sir Walter Scott which founded the romantic movement in fiction in Britain and Europe, are now classics. All five chamber works heard last week, two by Schubert, one by .Schumann and two by Brahms, illustrate what happened after Beethoven proved that the string quartet could be made the vehicle of profound emotional expression. Haydn or Mozart would have been astounded if anyone had suggested to either that he pen a tragic chamber work, or even one of dramatic quality; but that is precisely what their successors in the 19th century did.

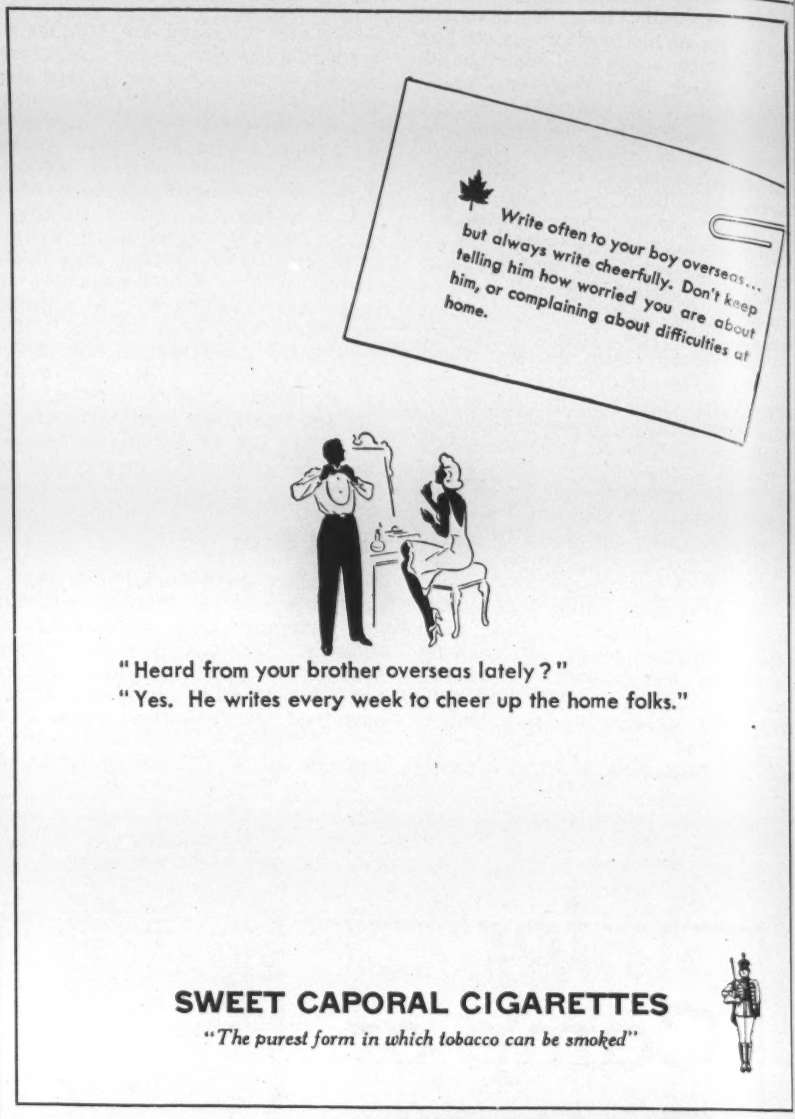
A cardinal example is Schubert's Quartet in D minor, which, though composed in 1826, two years before his death, was not printed until some time afterward. It is known as the "Death and the Maiden" quartet, because its slow movement is a haunting series of variations on the grave melody of that unforgettable song. Schubert's genius was not purely lyrical. In several songs he showed instinct for dramatic utterance, and his chamber music is rich in passages analogous to strange, mysterious dialogue. That is particularly true of the Quartet in D minor, remarkable for its variety of moods, progressing from grave emotion to extreme joyousness, and withal a deeply personal utterance. It is a tribute to the Hart House ensemble that it was rendered in a very communicative way, richly and spontaneously though with no oversight in detail. One was grateful also for the revival of an essentially happy Allegro which was all that Schubert got beyond in a Quartet in C minor, that he started and dropped, eight years before his death. As it stands it is a jewel complete in itself, and perhaps that is the way Schubert felt about it. It is mainly an enchanting air for violin, other instruments providing an accompaniment. In a characteristic way, the composer uses the 'cello to ruffle the flow of felicity, but the protests are momentary. James Levey's cantilena was lovely in this number.

The Great Quintet

Of Schumann's instrumental works that I like best of all is the Piano Quintet in E flat, filled to overflowing with radiant utterance and infinite variety of invention. It was written for his wife the great pianist, Clara Weick Schumann, and her adoration for the work was illustrated by her joy when, as a birthday present, Brahms made a four hand arrangement of it, with the Scherzo as a solo. It illustrates how high-strung musicians cherish wounds that neither she nor Schumann ever forgave Liszt for calling the Quintet "rather Leipzigish". By this he meant reactionary, as distinguished from the progressive ideas of his own musical principality at Weimar.

Schumann was a self-communing man and some of his finest thoughts are in the Quintet played by the Hart House ensemble. It was as fine a performance as they have ever given; aided by Sylvia Goldstick Kamin, a pianist with a warm, rippling touch, brilliant execution and high musical intelligence.

Splendid in many aspects as is Brahms' work in similar form, the Quintet in F minor, it must take second place to that of his master; though by and large, he was the greater man. At times it blazes with inspiration; at times it sags in interest; but one is always glad to hear it again; and it was uncommonly well rendered by all participants. The pianist this time was Frank Llewellyn Harrison of Queen's University,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also well endowed in execution and intelligence.

As an interlude, Brahms' last composition, the "Four Serious Songs" which he completed on his 63rd birthday, May 7, 1896 was given. The text is made up of reflections from Holy Writ on death and the meaning of life. He himself was dead in less than a year. The singer last week was J. Campbell McInnes, who sang the solemn lyrics for the first time in England, long ago. Mr. McInnes made his first London appearance in song recital 45 years ago, and though time has naturally impaired his singing voice, his reading of the text was probably more illuminative than on the first occasion when he uttered the lines.

FILM AND THEATRE

Budget Mysteries in Production of Hollywood Music Shows

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT'S none of my business, but I sometimes wonder about that five thousand dollar ceiling on movie sets that was announced shortly after Pearl Harbor. It's possible of course that the producers are keeping scrupulously within the ceiling limit, but even so they must have a lot of complicated explaining to do when some official from the War Time Conservation Board drops round to see how they are making out under the new economy plan.

"Well this is quite a set-up," the official would probably say, surveying a scene of lost horizons dominated by a seventy foot wedding cake fancifully encrusted with spiral staircases, "You mean to say you did all that on nothing but spit and coupons?"

"Well you see it's like this," the producers probably explain eagerly, "We've got a little carpenter around here who's a perfect wonder at making things over. Give him some old orange crates and a can of water paint and a couple of left-over catwalks and he can run you up something that looks like a million dollars."

Costuming of course presents no problem to the economists, since each costume is a striking little lesson in economy in itself. When it becomes absolutely necessary to dress a star from head to foot they can always find some handy substitute-material that isn't on the conservation list, like the mink evening-gown worn by Ginger Rogers in "Lady in the Dark". Sets however are a different problem. Every musical comedy set involving a night-club or a theatrical stage has to be expanded to cover at least three acres. After that it has to be filled in with dream staircases, giant causeways and other vast engineering projects, all etherialized under pink dry-ice vapor. If there is any ceiling on these marvels it certainly isn't detectable.

"Broadway Rhythm," the latest technicolor musical has a barn for one of its chief settings; just an ordinary summer-theatre barn with nothing by way of furnishings except a hay-mow, a stage and an old-fashioned buggy. It's to be a simple straw-hat production; but two weeks before opening night a big-time producer (George Murphy) whisks the whole thing off to Broadway, and within a fortnight has the show fully set up with twinkling perspectives, glamazons undressed to the teeth, and the heroine arriving as an orange-colored baby-spot on the far horizon. It's a bird, it's a plane, it's Ginny Simms reclining on a chaise longue in a huge satin-quilted candy box suspended from the sky.

As you may gather "Broadway Rhythm" is just another of Hollywood's super musical productions with no hint that anyone can detect of wartime set budgeting. In addition to George Murphy and Ginny Simms the cast includes Charles Winninger as an elderly trouper, Nancy Walker, the female Costello, and the Ross sisters, whose handsome specialty is tying their legs in a bat-wing bow under their chins. The whole thing is wonderfully handsome and expensive looking and may help to keep your mind off your own war-time budgeting.

"Chip of the Old Block" has as its star Donald O'Connor, the adolescent who must be giving Mickey Rooney some uneasy moments these days. Young O'Connor has an unsurpassed composure and speed before the cameras, as well as an engaging cheekiness, but the difficulty lies in discovering new ground for him not already covered by the tireless Mickey.

Previous Donald O'Connor films have shown a tendency to imitate the homely domestic detail of the Hardy series. His latest picture however moves him into a slightly higher income group. Donald's father, a Naval Commander, is able to afford a specially-built motor launch for his son's birthday, and Donald's girl-friend lives on Park Avenue and is waited on by an Arthur Treacher butler. Setting and plot however make very little difference since the film, like every O'Connor film—or every Hardy film revolves entirely around the tireless energy and callow charm of its adolescent star.

"Her Primitive Man" is about an amateur lady anthropologist (Laura Allbritton) who imports a jungle man (Robert Paige) to Manhattan in order to study his reactions to civilization at first hand. The joke which the audience is let in on unmercifully from the start, is that the primitive man is a sort of travelling anthropologist too. You'll yawn to split your sides.

• •

Betty Ann Nyman, appearing in the gay comedy "Kiss and Tell" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto.

Polish Art Theatre Presents Comedy

By RONALD HAMBLETON

WHEN Poland fell the men of intelligence and spirit were the first to feel the brutality of the Germans. With the soldiers, many of the writers, artists and actors made their way into exile, to try and foster their uprooted culture in foreign lands. In the last couple of years Polish actors have trickled into New York, there to continue their work at the Master's Theatre on Riverside Drive.

Out of touch with native culture, the second generation Poles on this continent eagerly greeted the formation in a new land of the traditional "Polski Teatr Artystow", and the few plays they have been able to obtain from the homeland have been playing to packed houses.

This week, the members of the famous theatre made a flying visit to Canada, playing a two night stand in Toronto, at the Polish Community Hall and one show each at Hamilton, Kitchener, Windsor and St. Catharines in the Polish classic "Jozia" (Josephine) by P. T. Balucki, a late 19th Century writer.

In Toronto at least, where 14,000 Poles live, this comedy was enthusiastically greeted. The group is made up of stars of Poland's legitimate stage, heirs of the art of world-famous Modjeska, with a sprinkling of Polish movie stars.

Two of the artists, Miss Dziewonska and Mr. Krzemienski, went to New York after 8 months in Toronto, during which time they worked at the establishment of a dramatic group both for educating the second-generation Poles in the pure language and to bring them into touch with the established literature of the country. A third, Zygmunt Modzelewski, has been on this continent only five months, after a sensational escape from occupied Europe by way of France, Portugal, and England.

It is a fine commentary on the acting of the group to say that to a person with no knowledge of Polish whatever the plot was not a complete mystery. The reason might also lie in the fact that the cultures of free peoples are so intermingled that language is no barrier at all when a common art form is being enjoyed.

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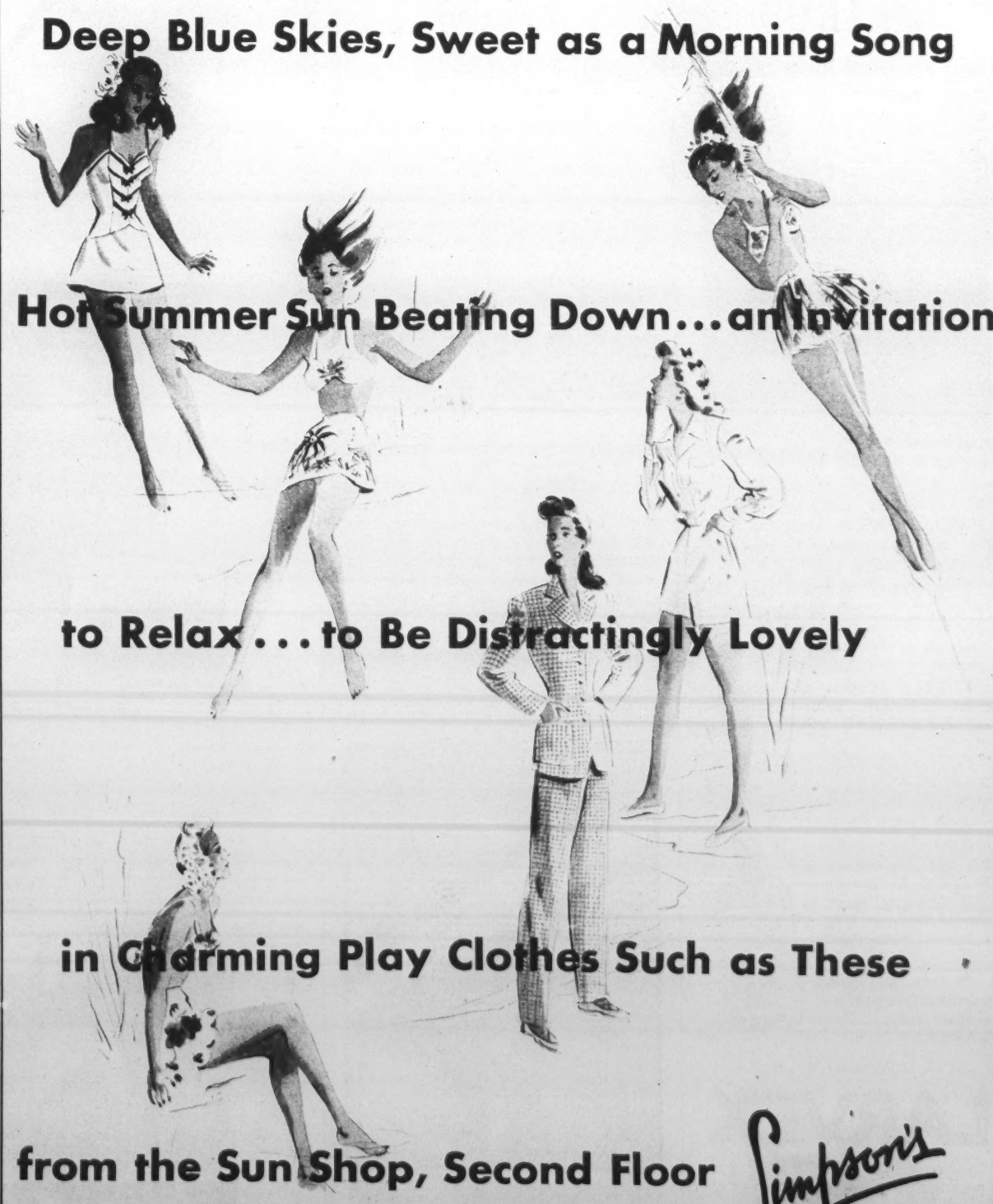

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Goldfish Are Quiet and Are Not Any Trouble, So They Say

By JULIA JARVIS

THIS spring Anne and I took a flat that you can't swing a cat in, so we had to give up cat-swinging, and we decided to take up goldfish.

Goldfish, everybody said, aren't any trouble. They don't have to be taken out for a walk at inconvenient moments; they don't crave to dig holes every little while; they don't bark or scratch the furniture, or even (that reminds me) get fleas. You can't take a goldfish to bed to keep your feet warm; they don't run and fetch things; you can't teach them tricks, and they have practically no conversational resources. In fact, I don't think you could make any real use of a goldfish, except that people used to swallow them as proof of their hardihood (their own, not the goldfish's). No: goldfish are merely beautiful and peaceful; and if they are incapable of any deep and noble passions, they at least make very few demands.

All you need for goldfish is some water, and something to put it in. Someone immediately gave us an aquarium about ten by ten by thirty inches, and with it a tube of aquarium cement. This should have meant something to us, but it didn't. We put the thing on the top of our book-case, and began to fill it, a little cautiously. The water went in with such an innocent air, and played about so happily, that we filled it up confidently, and then went out and bought ten little goldfish. Nothing showy, just ten trusting little two-inch goldfish: the short and simple mammals of the poor, as the feller says.

I spent a happy evening watching them, and then went to bed on my nearby couch. Later on I thought I heard a watery noise. Playful little things, I thought indulgently, enjoying their new home. . . No, a *dripping* noise. I leapt out of bed and padded over to the book-case. Four shelves of my best books were awash. Wrapping towels round the tank, I removed all the books, and dried them, and mopped up the floor. Then I applied the cement to the edges of the tank. It didn't work. It bulged horribly out, and then burst, and the water came bursting out too.

Drip, Drip

So I bailed out the tank, to the point where all the fish lay on their sides with anxious expressions; and when it was light enough to lift, I carried it into the bathroom, and put it in the bath-tub. I'd deal with it in the morning, I thought; and in the meantime I'd have the tap drip into it in ratio to the leak out. I worked this out, as I do all mathematical problems, by trial and error, and got it pretty well timed.

But in the night, it seems, mystic things happen to plumbing; and on investigation later, I found that the drip had ceased. The tank was practically empty, and I found the fish barely able, with a palpable effort, to hold their mouths under water. I hastily turned on the tap again, and the fish swam hurriedly round, getting very red in the face. With relief and joy? No: I had hit the *hot* tap by mistake. Quickly I put in cold water, and again tried to adjust the drip; but it either stopped entirely, or else ran so fast that the fish had to back-water frantically to keep from being swept over the edge.

In despair, I gave up; ran the bath-tub half full of water; let all the fish loose in it, and lifted out the tank. The fish, completely mistrusting my *bona fides* by this time, all submerged at full-speed, and got under the sponge at one end. Abashed, but relieved, I crept back to bed.

In the morning I was awakened by a yell from Anne. She had gone in her sleep-dazed condition to take her bath, and had thrown in a handful of bath-salts. Pleased at this attention, the fish were animatedly eating these. Anne had lost her head, and pulled out the plug, but almost immediately recovered her presence of mind, and put her foot over the outlet. I found her now, one foot in the bath and one out, trying to catch the soapy fish by hand and put them into the basin behind her. She had already dropped several fish down her shivering bareness, and both she and the fish were nearing hysteria. We tried our best to get the soap out of their eyes in the basin, but they swam round angrily blowing bubbles out of their gills, looking very clean, but pale.

Tanked

There was only one course left to me. I went out immediately and bought a new tank for the fish and a present for Anne; both of which were accepted in the spirit in which they were meant. But when I now show off my fish proudly to my friends, I often catch a sardonic look in their eyes: and I feel sure it is just as well that I don't know how to lip-read.

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His Sense of Values Has Changed: Has Yours?

By CLARA BERNHARDT

One day these men will return after having lived a lifetime in a few years. They will have new viewpoints, a new awareness of spiritual values. They will not be the same men who went away. What will they expect of those to whom they return?

MAGAZINE writers and public speakers are having a great deal to say these days about post-war planning. Governments have the best brains of the country working on it, and one dares to hope that when our men come back from the wars, it will be to a land that has made some provision for their economic and social needs. As a Canadian woman poet has expressed it:

"When the conflict and pain are past one day,
And the men who conquered the savage fire,
More mature than the lads who went away
Shall return to the land of their desire,
What kind of world will their weariness find . . .
These men who invaded the skies at night,
Or sailed through dark waters heavily mined,
And upon strange terrain are called to fight?

Only by us can the answer be made,
Whose freedom is bought by their blood and tears. . ."

Yes, only by us as individuals. For there is a realm in which organizations and governments can do nothing—where it is entirely up to you and me personally. And that is in deciding to what kind of woman your loved one on active service will return.

"Why, to the same one he left!" you may indignantly reply. But it is not enough that he should return to the same woman he left behind, be she wife, mother, sweetheart, sister or friend. No, it is not nearly enough.

One man writing on post-war planning has phrased it this way: "Because miracles have happened to them, they will come back expecting that likewise miracles have happened to us." But instead of miracles, most of us have been faced with merely the commonplace routine of daily duties—stepped up by the demands of the times, plus a certain inevitable anxious tension known only by those who have loved ones exposed to the dangers of war over a long period of time, on distant battle-fields.

The Same Woman?

We have grown older, more serious and perhaps laugh less freely than we did before the war. If anything, the average woman in town and country finds life more monotonous than formerly with her home and social life bereft of young manhood. Day after day pass in the same unchanging environment, surrounded by the same tasks, the same people.

Conversely, the man overseas is crowding what might ordinarily be a liftetime of experience, into a few years. He is seeing the world or much of it, and gaining that wideness of viewpoint and deepening tolerance which a knowledge of other countries and other peoples should give. He is learning to live among men in the ordinary give-and-take of army life—and loving the all-male fellowship of it all. He is facing new experiences and finding new solutions—and above all, he is gaining a new awareness of spiritual values and taking God into account in a way you may not have imagined.

Obviously then, it will be too bad—it could even be tragic—if he returns to the *same* woman he left behind. Unless you make it your business to develop mentally and increase your stature as a human being during his absence, he will have outdistanced you hopelessly. An impaired human relationship will be the inevitable result, and that will be one of the post-war tragedies which no amount of community or governmental planning can prevent. It is wholly up to you.

Learn Something

What are you going to do about it?

Well there, of course, is the challenging question. And the obvious answer is: Learn something new! Those who live in a University city have a wonderful opportunity to avail themselves of evening lectures, where a wide range of subjects is open. Foreign languages—a course in art or psychology. Others less conveniently situated must depend upon their own initiative. One young woman I know decided to learn to play the piano during her husband's absence overseas, and surprise him by her prowess upon his return. Another is taking singing lessons. A third plans to master the art of photography so she'll know what her friend is talking about when he mentions filters, panatomic film and exposure times! Hitherto, picture-making terminology has been a mystery to her: "But when Jim comes back I'll be able to discuss it with him—and perhaps even tell him a few things he didn't know!"

With a good many Canadian boys in India, what better idea than to make a sound study of that bit of the Empire? All kinds of books are available, and you'll be surprised how much you'll learn, and how fascinating the quest will prove. Its early history, the racial origin of her people, the religious systems, the political and social life of the land. Indeed, don't stop at India, but after you've exhausted her possibilities, delve into China, Brazil or any country that intrigues you. On the other hand, be thorough in your study, or else you'll just have a superficial smattering of information that will fade as quickly as you acquired it. And in those happy after days which we all anticipate, won't your son or brother be delighted when he starts talking about "When I was in Assam," and you'll know it's a large province south of Tibet! After all, Assam's population is almost the same as Canada's, so you *should* know something about it.

It seems to me that women on this continent have depended altogether too much on sex appeal where men are concerned. The theory that a new hat took the place of a new idea has been worked to death. A devastating long bob would cover a multitude of deficiencies—including the fact that there wasn't too much beneath the hair-do! For the most part, our young women have behaved like beautiful morons—and I know a few young men who are beginning to object.

Minds On Active Service

One twenty-three year old pilot of my acquaintance remarked sadly one day, "I'm convinced that women just haven't got it in the upper storey!"

Smothering a smile I suggested that they probably *had*, but it was not sufficiently evident.

"That makes it all the worse," he insisted. "To act dumb if they're not."

He's got something there.

I *do* know that various Canadian lads have written home that "English girls are much better conversationalists, and have a better idea of what's going on in the world. They can really *talk* to you." Obviously, Canadian girls better start developing the minds beneath the glamorous hair styles, and come across with some scintillating repartee instead of depending solely on their lovely legs and neat figures.

Spiritually too, many men are having deep and enlightening experiences. The remote, inaccessible God of their civilian life has become a vital reality, a "very present help in time of trouble." He is their sole companion on lonely night watches at sea, in shell-swept foxholes, or high in the clouds above enemy territory.

The question naturally follows: What about you, the woman awaiting his return? Have you reached a stage of spiritual development where you will have much in common—or are your time and thoughts too occupied with transient trivialities to give proper place to eternal verities? If the latter be true, then you'd better start reading your Bible, for "Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God." Besides, the men need your prayers as their letters and returning padres frequently tell us, and it is impossible to pray intelligently or effectively, unless you are acquainted with the One to whom you are praying.

As we all know only too well, there will be many difficult problems for the servicemen to meet after the war—problems of re-adjustment to routine civilian life, to jobs stripped of glamor, to individuals among family and friends. It will not be easy, but you can help make it easier for yourself as well as the returning servicemen, by seeing to it now—today and tomorrow!—that your mental and spiritual life are "on active service".

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When you sit down to relax, stoop in your household duties or bend over a wartime lathe, your waistline expands 1½ to 3 inches.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Dr. Johnson's Advice to Young Men in Love Is "See Her Eat"

By PHILIP WAYNE

London

THE conveyance of sustenance through a hole in the face may appear at first sight a theme too flippant for the critical days of war. The truth is, we are lucky to have the stuff to put in our mouths, and when we say: "Give us this day our daily bread," we in England do well to remember that the agents of fulfilment are the undaunted men of the Merchant Navy.

The words "See her eat" were addressed earnestly enough, however, by a strong and sensible Englishman to a young man who had fallen in love.

In the last war young men seemed apt to set much importance upon the bestowal of their hand and fortune, and then to fall headlong, when love's first symptoms overtook them, into a state full of hurry, void of judgment and out of all proportion to the former high valuation of self.

From the first attitude we have in this war recovered somewhat—the women are more independent—but the latter seems eternal. What are we to do with such infatuation? Dr. Johnson says, "See her eat."

Chaucer's Prioress

Delineation of character by the mode of eating is by no means new. Johnson, himself not quite without reproach, was warning against any outward sign of inward gluttony.

Chaucer makes the refinement of his Prioress appear in her charming way of leaving both her cup and her lip sweet and clean. And that subtle mixer of satire and romance, the Swiss novelist, Keller, shows his three poor journeymen smitten with admiration of their master's artful daughter, how she manages her cherry-stones and then strokes her finger-tips lightly upon the grass.

Beyond fear or favor or class distinction, it may be said that manners built upon character, by even a moderate education, will come to the top and hold good. I said "moderate," but perhaps thoughtful education would be the better word.

Look in at a Meals Service for the young today and you will find a thoughtlessness that betrays a lack of anything like true education. What is the use of scraps of information and mental arithmetic if the minds of the pupils are such that they steal the spoons?

Slight though it may seem, I would count a thoughtfulness that refuses to dump the plates in piles with food and forks between as a better sign of education than a correct knowledge of the population of the Philippine Islands. One can have both; yet the Assistant Masters' Association lately passed a solemn vote, to the perplexity of the Mere Parent, that it was none of their duty to care how boys behaved at meals.

But what is all this stress on manners? Are we not at war? Are we not "goaded with most sharp occasions, which lay nice manners by"? I fall back upon another forthright and sensible ally, William Cobbett, who actually won his happy bride upon the sharp occasion of overseas service—a romance that would make good soldiers' reading.

"Get to see her at work upon a mutton chop," says Cobbett. "Look a little, also, at the labors of the *teeth* (italics are his), for these correspond with . . . the operations of the mind. . . .If she rather squeeze than bite the food . . . set her down as being incorrigibly lazy."

Johnson's young Englishman disregarded the master's advice. Let those who treat the matter lightly beware, for after marriage he reported to Johnson: "Sir, it is the disturbance of my life to see this woman eat."

Another Point of View from the War Stamp Seller's Booth

By SYBIL GAYFORD RHIND

A WAR Savings Stamp booth in a department store also is a box seat from which to observe a cross-section of community life. Sometimes amusing, never dull, the passing parade provides entertainment no less interesting, I am sure, than the famous Cafe de la Paix in Paris where, so it was said, you would see everyone you knew if you remained there long enough.

Stamp sellers work in pairs. Our booth is at the entrance to a large lunch room which does a high-class business. We sell stamps there from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon on allotted days. Do we have a dull moment? I'll say not, even if we don't make a mint of money! Half the time the public invariably mistake us for a store information booth consequently expecting us to know every detail of the store's intimate life.

"What's on the lunch menu to-day?" is a favorite question. "Where can I buy a Bible Concordance?" "What time does the next train leave for Hamilton?" "Where do I find Mr. Johnson of the Employment Bureau?" are queries which have been fired at us. Oh, well, we oblige when possible, feeling if the public would deal in stamps instead of questions our smiles wouldn't be so feeble.

Women buy more war savings stamps than men do, unless a movie star or a "babe" is at the booth and unfortunately "babes" have better fish to fry. Our best day netted $52.75 and the worst, just after Christmas, $2.50. The high spot was when a gentleman (he truly deserves this title) from across the border, came to the booth asking about Canada's war savings stamps and then he bought $45.00 worth to give his Canadian nieces and nephews. That was the day!

At The Ready

It is not the stamp seller's duty to solicit stamp sales but just to be alert and ready. The rules say, "Do not read, write letters or knit". Try looking alert and pleasant for four hours at a stretch, sales slack, and missing your usual lunch hour, as a feeling in your midriff reminds you. However don't let a little thing like that throw you off your war effort!

Sitting in the booth it is remarkable how many out-of-town friends we see, and people whom we haven't met for ages, making us rack our brains trying to remember their names, while attending to business on hand, in spite of the fact that we pride ourselves on a good memory for faces. The peculiar thing is that everyone of them coming to the booth says in a surprised tone, "Hullo! What are you doing here?" This is said in spite of a large notice above our red, white and blue booth, proclaiming war savings stamps for sale, bands to that effect on our sleeves, and all the obvious paraphernalia of different stamp books and forms with which we are surrounded.

Selling at our booth we seldom make a sale till the patrons come out from their luncheon, proving the old adage to be correct that people are more kindly and affable when well fed. When a lady luncher comes out opening her purse and fumbling in it, the stamp sellers sit up and take notice of this hopeful sign. However, it often turns out she is only looking for her lipstick or hankie. We are taken for a further ride when a person, looking very business like, comes cheerfully up to the booth asking for a war savings stamp book, "Just to keep my stamps in which I buy from the bank". Then she picks up two books for luck and walks off without buying even one stamp.

Unpunctual Women

We notice what a happy time men have when they meet together for luncheon. They are always jovial and hearty towards each other, never fussy and querulous and above all they definitely do not keep each other waiting. The outstanding thing about our own fair sex meeting for luncheon is their utter lack of a sense of punctuality. It is brought home to us vividly from our booth look-out. It is appalling in these war days how women will keep each other waiting. They all react the same. The waiting one sits a while virtuously smiling, after a time she paces up and down the corridor looking frowningly at her watch every two or three minutes. When the late lady eventually arrives they greet each other with guarded smiles and often gushing gestures of friendship. Then, as they go in to lunch, you hear, "My dear, what a pet of a hat."

"Oh, do you really like it? I adore your new coat, it makes you look so slim."

The threatened rift in friendship is then forgotten in murmured "I-said-to-her-and-she-said-to-me" conversation.

The misunderstandings which occur over the arrangements people have made to meet each other would fill a book, and a larger one than any stamp book or certificate yet issued by the government.

Murine quickly refreshes and soothes eyes that are tired and irritated. Very helpful for those who feel the strain of working under artificial light. Murine was originated by an eye physician. Is a scientific blend of seven ingredients . . . safe . . . gentle . . . and most soothing. Make your eyes feel easy and refreshed. Use Murine.

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The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.

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BRIDES' BUREAU
at BIRKS-ELLIS-RYRIE

So many things to do—and such a short time in which to do them!

Experienced secretaries of our Brides' Bureau will

—*arrange for the engraving of your invitations and announcements (at top speed, if necessary).*

—*help in the selection of favors for the bridal party.*

—*plan the display of the wedding gifts in your own home.*

Here, too, at the Bureau you can register your selected patterns in silver, china and crystal—so that relatives and friends may choose wisely.

We're keen to help you. May we?

BIRKS ELLIS RYRIE
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE

For Immediate Sale: the Perfect Little House

By MARY L. AKSIM

The story of a woman who learned that a house must have something more than perfection to be perfect.

THE first word of it was the letter which Tom Elliot lifted out of his mail box one spring morning. It was a brief message to the effect that the Agnew lot next the Post Office would no longer be at his disposal for a garden. That was all—but a few days later a city truck unloaded a pile of lumber on the lot and Harry Turner had an order from a contracting firm for several loads of gravel and sand to be dumped there.

Was Mamie Agnew going to come back to the village after all these years? No one seemed to know, but it wasn't long until a beautiful little house began to take shape on the corner—grey stone and rich red brick. The children spent all their free time there watching the strange workmen and the adults walked up that way to the Post Office to see how things were coming along.

A perfect, perfect little house with a grey fireplace chimney against the red wall and a graceful, low-sweeping green roof. And while the carpenters were still hammering away, laying the glossy floors and putting the last touches to the woodwork, along came a landscape gardener in a green truck bearing his name in small gilt letters and set out rose bushes and lavender and lilac in just the right places, and some workmen laid a flagstone walk with moss between the stones.

Fairy-Tale House

And as soon as the carpenters and gardeners had gone, a moving van drove up, and a very chic woman directed the placing of the furniture and even the hanging of the curtains. Mary Elliot had a good look at some of the furniture from her upstairs window and she said that there were chairs done in white satin brocade. The village wives gasped. It was as if someone had made a wish for the most beautiful little house in all the world and a good fairy had granted it.

For a week the house waited and the village waited too—and then one night while the village slept, a long low coupe stopped in front of the new house. In the morning the whole place was agog with excitement. Miss Mamie had come in the night. What was she like? Was she married?

Miss Mamie was not married and she intended to live in the village all the rest of her days. She loved the little house. She loved the village. It was so good to get back after all these years. Mary Elliot got all this information and a good deal more when she carried over four piping biscuits in a tea napkin just before noon. Miss Mamie, she said, was wonderful, simply wonderful—and her clothes. . . . She sighed ecstatically and rolled her eyes to the ceiling to imply that Miss Mamie had exhibited all her city wardrobe piece by piece.

Soon everyone knew that Miss Mamie had had a brilliant career in the city, that she had made several trips to Europe before the war and had moved in the very best society, so the village ladies went to call on her corseted stiffly and hatted and gloved and sat uncomfortably on garden chairs and drank iced tea through colored glass straws and ate cool sandwiches with a disciplined relish.

Miss Mamie received them in a simple dress, her silver hair brushed up to the top of her head in a soft swirl. They answered her inquiries about their families and listened to her memories of the village which she had always remembered as the dearest place on earth. They watched her beautiful hands and the relaxed movements of her supple body and looked longingly through her eyes at a strange new world. And afterwards she showed them the little house.

They looked at the bright rooms and paused for a moment in front of the mirrored doors which gave back their images broad-hipped and drab and touched the hangings surreptitiously and went home to their hot kitchens to set out supper for their hungry families. And at the table they described it all—the Dresden figurines and the watered silk shower curtain, the fireplace and the French doors, to an audience which gulped strong tea out of heavy cups and remained unimpressed.

And Miss Mamie lay long under the stars those first evenings and told her happiness over and over to herself. The dear tranquillity of it all. And these dear people. She was at home at last, among old friends. . . And the old gnawing loneliness was gone . . . gone forever.

But in a very short time all the village wives had called on Miss Mamie, had seen the little house, had known their hour of it-might-have-been, had speculated on Miss Mamie's age and income, had aired their own and their husbands' opinions concerning the wearing of slacks by grey-haired women, and little by little they settled back into the old groove—working the long summer day in their houses and gardens, humming as they sorted golden piles of fruit for canning, washing up after meals with a great splashing of suds. And if they thought at all of the new house, they grew hot and embarrassed and were inclined to agree with their husbands as to the practicability of pastel upholstery. They hailed Miss Mamie cheerily as they passed by and they smiled at her—but it was a rich-woman-to-poor-woman smile, as old as creation.

One long afternoon Miss Mamie lay on the lawn listening to the Elliots noisily if amicably disputing the location of a new rose bush and the excited squeaks of the Turner twins as they clacked the post for a win in croquet—and suddenly, quite suddenly, the little house wasn't what she wanted after all. And all at once she wanted to get away—away from the house, away from the village, away . . . but where?

Hasty Departure

Harry Turner met her on the highway to the city. He didn't think much of it at the time, but afterwards he said that she was driving very fast. . .

The house waited and the village waited, but Miss Mamie didn't come back. Then one day a moving van picked up the furniture and shortly afterwards a city firm arranged the sale of the perfect little house to the new high school principal.

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.

19

C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL

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Satisfy yourself that the meals you serve your baby have a tempting natural flavour. You owe it to him to sample his foods for Taste—Texture—and Colour. Then you'll understand why so many mothers are enthusiastic about the Baby Foods which bear the famous 57 label. Make this test some day soon. Order several of the 14 varieties now available in limited supply.

HEINZ STRAINED FOODS

CONCERNING FOOD

When the Scenery's at Its Best And the Appetite Is Good

By JANET MARCH

THOSE who are fortunate enough to reach the country in May and June return to town with the conviction that no job on heaven or earth should prevent country lovers from enjoying their love in these months. In comparison July and August are shabby old worn out months. It is true that the city is not at its best then either. There's a particularly unpleasant mild odor which rises from city streets,—half oil and half hot paving,—but certainly the country has every last one of its charms brushed up to welcome you right now.

There are all sorts of advantages too. It's not so hot gardening that the sweat runs into your eyes unless you tie a handkerchief around your forehead. There aren't many flies—the mosquitoes are around though! The poison ivy is not on deck yet though you can get a fine case of it if you do any reckless digging amongst unidentifiable roots in an effort to transplant hepaticas and blood roots into your flower beds. Everything is colored the most wonderful shades of green from the yellowy ones of the new leaves to the blue greens of the grass, unfortunately growing like mad and crying out for the lawn mower. Though there are no flowers yet round here, except the bulbs, you get wonderful flashes of color from the exotic red and blue birds who are on their way North just now.

There are some disadvantages though. Bathing is out. An experimental toe stuck into the stream will ache with cold in no time and turn an indignant bright red just like your nose on a zero morning. Oh, well, you can't have looks and warm water at the same time.

The family eat a quite alarming amount on a country weekend. You carry innumerable heavy parcels out to the car on Saturday morning and come back with hardly anything on Sunday night. If you have the time ahead and are going to try to do your stint in the garden as well as give the house a quick sweep-up you will be wise to do all the cooking you can before you set out. Of course if an old family retainer swings open the lodge gates for you when you drive in and his wife has afternoon tea set out on the porch this column is not for you this week.

Stew travels well and is filling but you have to make an amazing amount of it.

Stew

3 pounds of stewing beef
6 potatoes
8 carrots
3 stalks of celery
1 bay leaf
1 large onion
4 tablespoons of fat
4 tablespoons of flour
Garlic salt
Cayenne
Pepper
1½ teaspoonfuls of salt
1 teaspoon of lemon juice
1 teaspoon of brown sugar
½ cup of tinned tomatoes

Cut up the onion and fry it in the fat, and then put the bits in a large pan. Cut up the meat. This is the thing which takes time in making stew for no butcher I have ever met cuts it up removing the gristle and fat. Sprinkle the meat with pepper and salt, and brown it lightly in fat, then add the pieces to the onion. To the beef juice and fat which you have left in the pan, add enough flour to make a thinnish paste—it will probably be about three to four tablespoonfuls. Add the salt and pepper and let the flour brown. Add a panful of boiling water and stir until the gravy thickens, and pour over the meat. Let this mixture cook slowly for about half an hour and then add the cut up vegetables raw, and season with the lemon juice, cayenne, garlic salt and more pepper and salt. If you like your stew tasting rather like curry add a little curry powder, or Worcester Sauce. Let the stew simmer for another hour. Then it is cooked ready to eat, and your only problem is to get it to the country. If you let it cool it will get quite thick and you can probably take the pan—particularly if it has a fairly tight cover, but that is your problem. Those large two quart sealers are useful for getting liquid food round in a motor car.

Fruit is the best bet for dessert, but appetites won't stop at that and gingerbread is a good thing to take, as iced cakes, even if you have the sugar, present one of the worst problems of transportation.

Gingerbread

½ cup of shortening
½ cup of sugar
2 eggs
1 cup of milk
1 cup of molasses
1½ teaspoons of baking soda
½ teaspoon of salt
1 teaspoon of ginger
2½ cups of flour
1 teaspoon of cinnamon (if you like it, some don't)

Cream the shortening with the sugar and add the two eggs unbeaten and the molasses. Then sift in the dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk. Beat well and bake in a greased pan for about forty minutes.

SPRING FEVER

THERE'S a hint in the air
That Spring is coming
And I've a presentiment
I'm succumbing.

I sweep and I dust
But my heart isn't in it;
I squander my morning
Minute by minute;

I move in a dream
Like a somnolent flower—
Like domestic help
That's paid by the hour!

MAY RICHSTONE

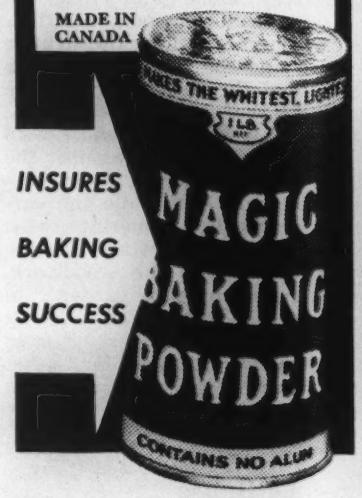
DELICIOUS WITHOUT BUTTER

MAGIC'S CINNAMON ROLL-UPS

2 cups sifted flour
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
½ tspn. salt
4 tbspns. shortening
¾ cup milk (about)
Brown sugar
Cinnamon
½ cup raisins

Mix, sift first three ingredients. Cut in shortening, until mixed. Add milk to make smooth dough. Knead ½ minute on lightly floured board; roll dough into ¼-inch thick oblong. Sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon, raisins. Roll lengthwise; cut into 1-inch slices. Bake cut side down in greased muffin pans or pie pan in hot oven (450°F.) 15 minutes. Makes 10.

MADE IN CANADA



INSURES BAKING SUCCESS

As cool looking as a drift of newly fallen snow is this hat and bag set of virgin wool. The large round beret is given side interest by loops that hang over the right ear.

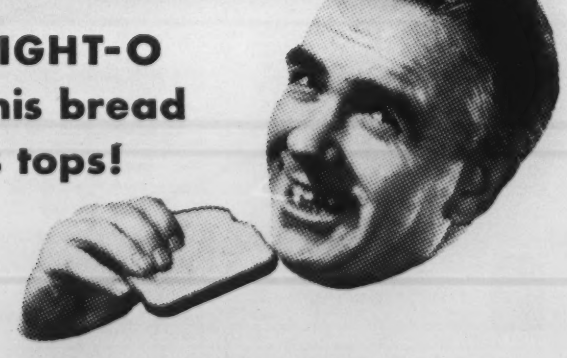
The double brush of burnt goose feathers, the stiff net eyeline veil on a calot of white rough straw, match brown satin gloves and the large bag. An ensemble by John Frederics.

The English Have A Proverb For It . . . by *Essy*

"To the victors belong the spoils"

HAVE ANOTHER SLICE!

RIGHT-O this bread is tops!



—to bake bread just right use Fleischmann's fresh Yeast

Meal planning today calls for a bigger use of good bread. Now your family's most dependable low-cost, high-energy food, bread is a good source of Vitamin B—good, too, as a *stretcher* for harder-to-get foods! If *you* bake at home use Fleischmann's fresh Yeast for bread with fine flavor, fine, smooth texture every time. Today—ask your grocer for Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast with the familiar yellow label—Canada's favorite for over 70 years!

MADE IN CANADA

SUPPLEMENT YOUR DIET by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex Vitamins.

PROVERBS INVITE REPETITION...

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS

...SO DO

McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS

CANADA'S FAVOURITES FOR OVER 80 YEARS

THE OTHER PAGE

What Is There to Fear?

By MARY WEEKES

IT IS May. The crocuses have faded and the prairie land is again awake and arrogant. The sunlight, hard and brilliant, the prairie wind, constant and tonic, a lone wild goose honking its way northward, emphasize the magnificent insolence of the vast wheatlands.

Seeding is finished. The soil lies black, or purple, as the shadows hit it. The heavy clay defies time. Rich and seemingly bottomless, it has been producing wheat ever since its first plowing, lying in summerfallow only every second or third year. No fertilizer is needed; only the plowing in of stubble to provide fibre and to prevent soil-drifting.

The grip of this arrogant land on those who live on it cannot be explained. A man may leave it to indulge in an apple orchard in Ontario, or a chicken farm in British Columbia, but the prairie will draw him back. Once his feet have yielded to the prairie, he can never, as Kipling once said, escape.

In an undefinable way, the prairie transfers its pride and independence to those that cling to it. I noticed this arrogant trait in the Rands when I drove out to their place the other day—to buy a chicken, I told myself, but actually to walk in the sun-baked earth in an effort to drive the chill of an Ontario winter and a sullen Quebec spring out of my bones.

The Rands are the West. Stern and unyielding. The "Drought" hit them, as it did thousands of Western farmers, but they didn't give up. The "something put by" saved them from going under; from accepting "relief". They stuck to their farm, saying, "The West will come back!" And now, once again, their granaries are running full and Jim Rand has three quarter-sections in crop.

There are deep lines in Jim Rand's brown face, but they are not the flaccid lines of age. Worry, despair, battles with wind, rust, drought, hail, burning days that threaten to turn the waving grain into a sea of flame, have impressed the dramatic insignia of the prairie—the eternal struggle with the elements—on his calm, lean face. His blue eyes are keen, but there is that far look in them that is present only in the eyes of those used to scanning distances—the sea; the prairie.

And Annette, Jim's wife? Annette is a dainty name for a farmer's wife. She came to the West, to the farm, with Jim, a dainty bride, with gentle and appealing manners. She is still slender and the grace of her walk, though grandly imperious, is the grace of the flowing land. Her slenderness is deceptive, concealing as it does the strength of steel—steel of the prairie.

"I have come for a roasting chicken, Annette," I said. I could not mention her sons. I used to take them toy airplanes.

"You know about Ralph?" she said, grasping my hands in a swift warm clasp.

I nodded.

"Dead! Flying over Berlin. A bomber. Dave was killed in Italy. Ned's grave is the sea!"

Annette looked away across the prairie. "They will not see again these bright skies they loved; these wide skies into which they used to send their kites flying," she said, absently.

"No," I said, and nothing else. What could I say to a woman who has given three sons to protect the old, the young, the infirm? Annette and I are old friends. We looked at each other and away into the immense sky where a prairie lark soared and sang. There were no tears in Annette's eyes; no recrimination. That was Annette. Her heart was dead. We went towards the chicken coop, she walking firm and gracefully.

All over the land was smoke, hazy-blue, pungent. Smoke from the mountains of straw that, left for winter feeding and shelter for horses on the open ranges, the farmers were now burning. I had viewed these burning strawstacks from a train window—all the way from Manitoba to Regina. They seemed more effective now, close too, the warmth from the great flaming piles drifting into the yard and over us. Presently, with the night darkening, they would be sharply impressive—flashing crimson against the tawny stubble, against the purple-black fields; red fires under limitless skies.

Annette paused, shading her eyes from a whiff of smoke. "I used to think those red stabbing fires beautiful. Now they mean horror and death," she said. I noticed that her face was deathly white.

A couple of boys came racing down the trail on bicycles. "They'll be in the skies, too, soon. All the prairie boys are over Europe. War has drained the prairie of this generation of youths," said Jim, as the lads pedalled past. "We need rain." He lifted his eyes to the immense skies.

A man, whose wagon was in need of paint, rattled into the yard. "I want two settings of eggs, Mrs. Rand," he said, handing her a hundred-dollar bill. He was another lean wind-browned farmer whose tan matched the color of his dun-colored overall. His heavy Clydesdales attested his substance. "Seeding done, Jim?" he asked.

"All done."

"We need rain. With the States buying 175 million bushels of 1944 wheat from Canada, we've got to put everything we've got into the land—help or no help."

"Joe Billing's been called up. I'm taking over his place," said Jim.

"I hear the government's going to release some soldiers to help. Well, we've got the land. Nothing can prevent us from raising wheat, eh, Annette?"

"That's what I've always said," said Annette.

"Yes. Annette's always said, even when the land was burnt dry as a bone, 'We've got the heart of Canada!'" said Jim.

Westerners are like that—positive and uncompromising. Like the land, they are mighty arrogant. I drove home thinking, "What is there to fear?"

FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES, PRESUMED DEAD

NOW stubborn hope, relinquish purblind faith,
End the long night of query, tortuous doubt,
The travail of the mind and whetted nerve.
Accept the official compromise,
And let the sane reason signature relief.

Can type or teletype rescind existence,
A brief notation in a file, spell death,
The abrogation of your bone and eager flesh?
Still unofficially presumptuous,
My heart proclaims you are not dead.

LETTIE ANN HILL

• •

WHITTLIN'

IF I had a house or a job or a wife
I know I'd never enjoy my life
The way I do, bein' plain no good
With a knife and a chaw and a chunk of wood,
Just whittlin',
Whittlin'.

The days go by and I let 'em go,
And there's millions of things I'll never know;
But the woods smell sweet and the squirrels climb
And all the time is a darn good time
Just whittlin',
Whittlin'.

JOSEPH SCHULL

• •

ANXIETY

IT'S very sad, you will agree,
What "shortages" can do;
I'm growing fond of war-time tea—
That pale unsugared brew.

The "do-withouts" that irked me most
Are forfeiting their sting;
I've come to love unbuttered toast—
A dismal doleful thing.

I contemplate these morbid signs
With no uncertain fear;
What if the shortage undermines
My appetite for beer?

HELEN BALL.

• •

AFTER THE ACCIDENT

(David: A Corgie)

PUNISH me, Sir! Your strict law I have broken:
I strove to obey when I heard you call and chide,
But trumpets rouse in my blood for a battle-token
When harsh horns blare. . . Gently you stroke my side
And stop the pain. . .
You are so quiet, Sir: why is rebuke unspoken?
Teach me to please you, but suffer us here to bide
Till this dull trouble passes and once again
I can rally and leap and follow as you ordain
Over the world wide. . .

So spoke your faithful eyes until they dimmed and died.

GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE

EATON'S

Bridal Sweet . . .

and unforgettable is this dream of a dress . . . rhythmic and lovely as the melody of Lohengrin! Shimmering folds of rayon slipper satin ripple from a demure basque bodice . . . enhanced by gossamer yoke etched with braided laurel leaves. Size 14, $45.00

Our Bride's Counsellor will be pleased to supervise the smooth rhythm of your memorable Day . to guide and advise you on all details from announcements to reception, with no charge for her service. Write for our Bride's Booklet to

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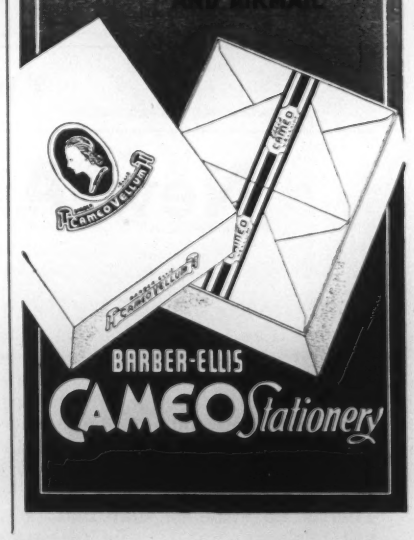
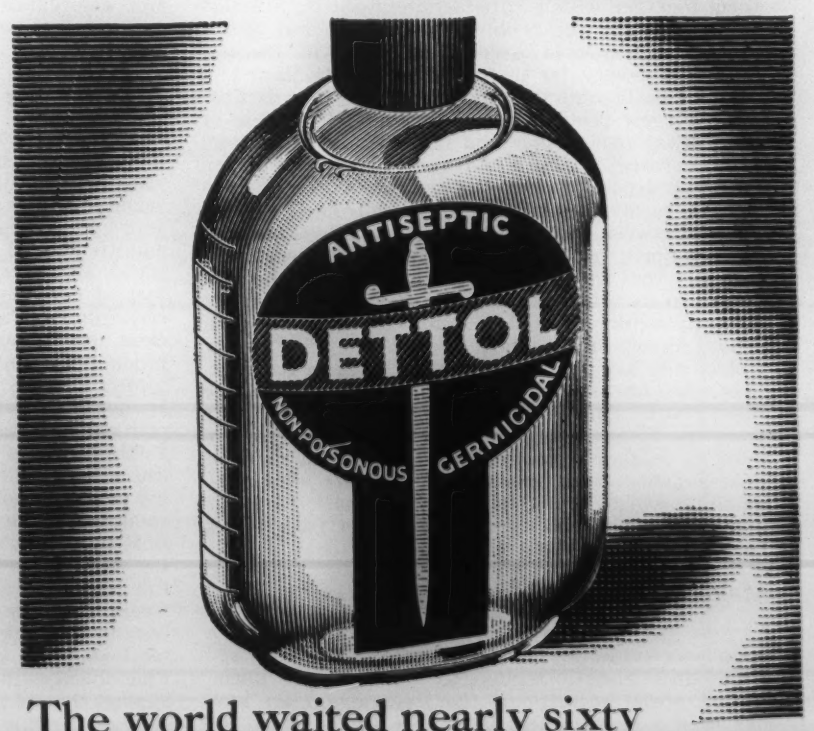


BARBER-ELLIS CAMEO Stationery



The world waited nearly sixty years for an antiseptic like this

Since germs first came to be understood, any number of chemicals, mostly poisonous, have been found to kill them. But, strange to tell, the germs which cause disease are of a substance very like the life-giving cells of the human body.

To find the formula which would kill the germ and save the body tissue—that was the problem which baffled medical science for two generations. That is the problem which is solved by this modern antiseptic 'Dettol'.

To the germs of infection 'Dettol' is deadly, but to tender human tissue 'Dettol' is kind and gentle and safe.

P.R.O. is a New Weapon That's Here to Stay

By G. A. WOODHOUSE

Public Relations Officers have become a much-discussed phenomenon of recent years. The Left says they are a symptom of a diseased society trying to keep the goodwill of "suckers". The Right says they answer the need for someone to justify the ways of man to man. Which is right?

Mr. Woodhouse says that P.R.Os. are a weapon, not against anything in particular but a new economic, political and social force in the same sense that the film and the wireless were once new weapons.

London.

THE Public Relations Officer has become a force in the land. He is an ubiquitous creature, attached to Government Departments in large numbers, adhering to industrial and trading companies, proudly displayed by public and private associations of all descriptions.

He begins to outnumber the ordinary working journalist. He is rumored to have a greater say in the control of the destinies of the organizations for which he works than anyone would imagine from his title. And he has a multitude of critics, who argue that his influence is iniquitous as well as ubiquitous.

Criticism has lately tended to become very harsh, and it is harsher now than it was, not because the role of the public relations officer has changed but because the army of officers has grown to the point where it is a real power, affecting developments in the economic and political scenes.

It is remarkable that there is so little of real charity shown in most assessments of the function of the P.R.O. The majority of observers do not seem to differ very much from the extreme view that he exists to conceal dirty linen behind a starched shirt, which is a crude way of saying that the P.R.O. is a symptom of a divided society in which interests fall into two broad groups, and clash, and in which the "under-group" is receiving such an access of power as to make it very important indeed for the "super-group" to solace it and make it friendly.

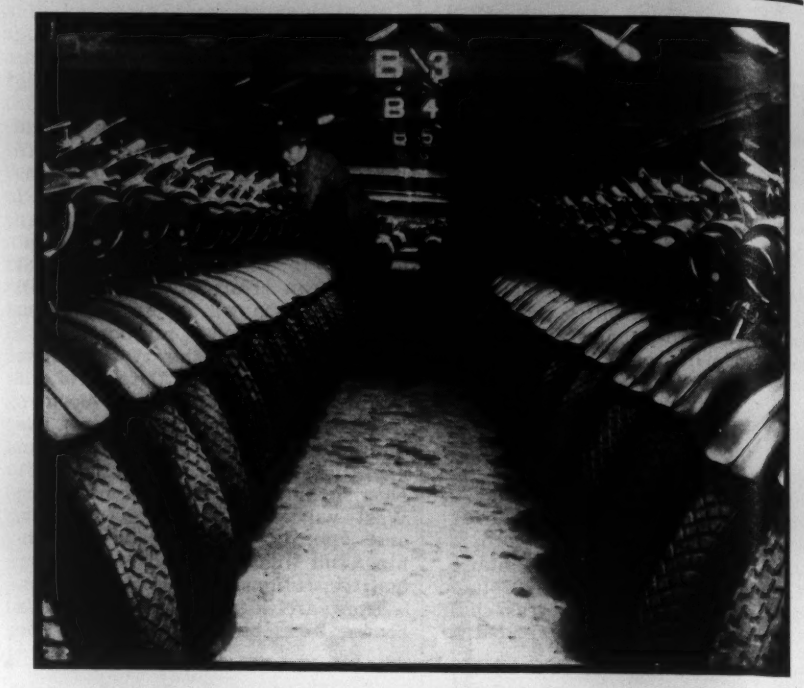
The phenomenon of the P.R.O. is indeed curious. His job is to explain. He is supposed to explain to an enquiring people just what his organization is doing (without, of course, giving away trade or official secrets). But his job is also to justify; for to explain what is being done means nothing unless you also explain why it is being done, and that implies justification. And justification, things being as they are, implies propaganda.

It is easy to see why. Suppose there was a company with a monopoly of air. The people, who need air as a matter of life and death, would be interested to hear from the P.R.O. of this company just how the business is run, and why. The P.R.O. would explain how, and would point out that the process meant the provision of air, which is life, and that therefore the company was doing a heaven-sent job. A very easy task for any P.R.O.

If the company had a monopoly of ladies' ornamented hats it would be tougher. If the company was not a company at all but a Treasury and had a monopoly of taxation it would be a very tough job indeed. The catholicity of the P.R.O., who does in fact deal now with anything from taxation to hot air, is an essential element in the analysis of why he exists at all.

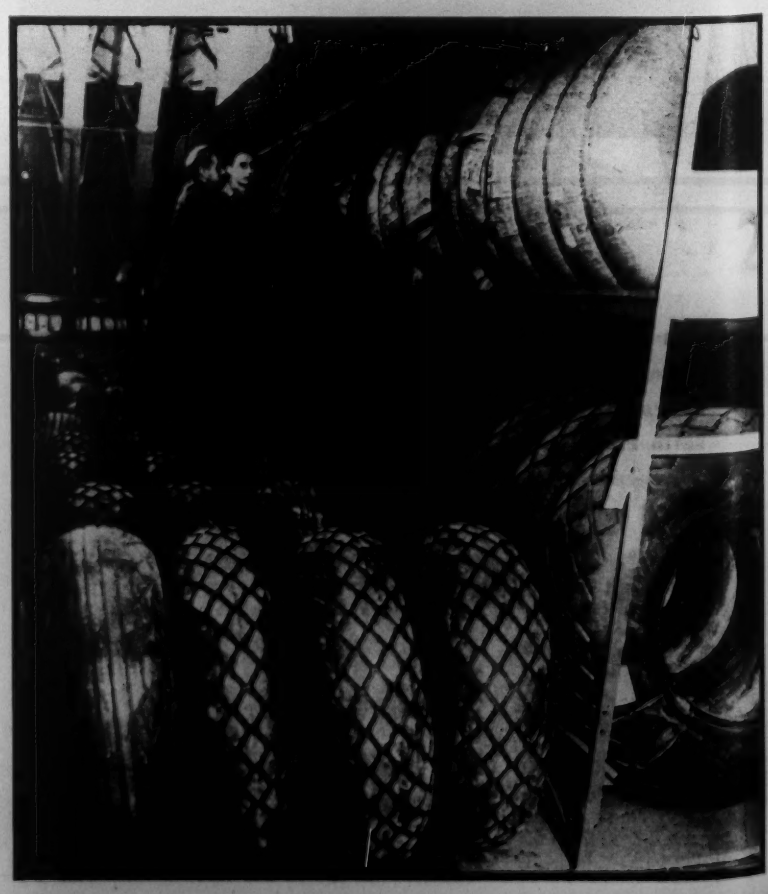
Why have the Government and industry and trade and business-men's

(*Continued on Next Page*)



A vast organization and tremendous quantities of equipment built up in Britain will supply and maintain the Allied drive for the liberation of Europe. From ordnance, ammunition and vehicle depots huge stores of equipment accumulated over the past year and a half are moving by road and rail to secret embarkation points where invasion craft have been assembled. Shown in the above photograph are just a few of the hundreds of motor cycles in one of the buildings at a vehicle reserve depot. Below: Lines of tanks mounting 6-pounder guns are seen at an ordnance depot as they were prepared for shipment to invasion ports.

Below: Restriction of rubber for civilian use has served to build up vast tire reserves of all types and sizes for both planes and trucks.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

New Attitude for Business

By P. M. RICHARDS

SOME readers are accusing me of inconsistency because I've urged businessmen to accept the principle of state insurance "social security" and also have said that the needs of "private enterprise" must be kept constantly in mind if we're to have the post-war production and employment we need. My critics tell me that business can't be saddled with the costs of a Beveridge Plan and still be vigorous and expansive, or perhaps even stay alive. To which I reply: There's no evidence that that is true. Taxes won't kill business that is able to earn sufficient to pay them together with a satisfactory profit on business operations, and the problem for the postwar years, as I see it, is how to surround business with the conditions necessary for its successful functioning.

I maintain that this, outside of the war, is Canada's biggest problem today because the success of all postwar social plans and the level of the nation's future prosperity, even the very survival of democracy, all depend upon it. We are not (as some letter-writers seem to think we are) confronted with a choice between state socialism and *laissez-faire;* a vast majority of Canadians are determined, quite properly, that we shall have neither. Rather the task before us is that of making our private enterprise economy work productively and well under the conditions imposed by the modern conception that society collectively has obligations toward those of its members who, for any reason, are unable to provide for themselves. This sense of obligation comes in part from the tremendous rise in society's ability to produce its material requirements, seeming to make it unreasonable that some of its members should be destitute when the standard of living of most is far above the subsistence level, and in part from man's steadily growing social consciousness.

Make a Virtue of Necessity

Few men today will give an unqualified "no" to conscience's question: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Ever since society regularized "relief" for unemployed, social security of the Beveridge Plan kind has been a more or less inevitable development. It's certain that public opinion would not tolerate a return to the haphazard pre-relief methods of dispensing charity, also that future provision for the needy must be adequate if we collectively have the means to make it so. That being so, we might as well accept the fact and establish adequate social security standards plus definite limitations on benefits, so that those in need shall be properly cared for and the system protected against abuse. I am convinced that enterprises would do well to make a virtue of necessity and accept this with good grace, since the private enterprise system greatly needs the public goodwill that would result.

There is, I admit, the possibility that business will be burdened beyond its strength and that it and the whole of society will suffer lasting harm thereby. But this now seems much less likely than it once did. Today the government and its planners are thoroughly aware of the fact that maintenance of employment and national income at high levels is essential for the successful operation of social security plans to which the government is already committed, and they understand that taxes on business must be kept within bounds. It is not government that business has to fear, but the pressure groups who push governments into unsound policies. Business itself, as well as organized labor and agriculture and other elements, contributes to the existence of this factor of unbalance.

A Better Use of Resources

Democracy has been assailed for its slowness and inefficiency in girding itself for war. The early peace years will constitute an even more crucial test of the soundness of the democratic principle. Will we measure up? To meet the demands created by its newly-admitted social obligations, and to realize the better social structure brought clearly into vision by the fact of our scientific advances in wartime, we shall certainly have to make much more thorough and efficient use of our national resources and powers of production than ever before. We shall not be able to afford to have production and employment lessened by needless strikes, uneconomically high taxes and political obstructions to trade.

Many who advocate state socialism do so only because they believe that the non-socialists now holding power do not mean to let the masses of the people obtain their due share of the social benefits made possible by society's greatly-increased ability to produce. Let the non-socialists demonstrate convincingly that this is untrue, and much of the impetus to socialism would disappear. There is considerable conservatism in the make-up of the Canadian people, no matter how their votes vary from election to election. Undoubtedly many CCF votes are really votes against the old parties rather than votes for the CCF state-ownership program. These protestants can be brought back.

I believe that private enterprisers, in their own interest, should change their attitude toward postwar social security measures; they should stop saying that these will kill enterprise, and, instead, present the simple truth, which is that enterprise must be made more vigorous, more expansive, more successful if it is to be able to make the all-important contribution to postwar social progress demanded of it. Let business leaders demand the right to make that contribution and to have the political and economic conditions necessary for it. Some businessmen already take this stand, but too many do not, and these, I believe, are the real though unwitting enemies of the private enterprise system.

(Continued from Page 34)

groups and political groups, begun, within the past few years to see P.R.Os. as a fundamental necessity? They never used to be so anxious to explain. Can it be that they are newly anxious to justify?

There is an answer from the Left, which says that this is all a symptom of a diseased society, in which the parasite is seeking to gain the goodwill of an increasingly rebellious "sucker". But that will not hold water. The set-up in Britain is today not different in any economic or social principle from what it was 50 years ago, and no one perceived a need for P.R.Os. then.

The answer from the Right, which is generally in favor of the P.R.O., is that this is anyway an age in which there is a great and a new need for justifying the ways of man to man.

And what is the truth? The truth is surely that the P.R.O. is a new weapon. He is not a weapon against anything in particular or for anything in particular, but he is a new economic, social and political weapon in the same sense that the film was a new weapon, and the wireless. He expresses the self-conscious development of the healthier interpretation of propaganda, and he is no Goebbels since he is tied to the facts.

In an increasingly complicated world, he can explain what the Government's new restriction order means, or tell the intransigent eater of biscuits why there are no biscuits for him to eat, or he can point a moral to an overseas market; or kill a lie anywhere. He is not all things to all men, because he must stick to the truth. But he is a lot of things to a lot of men and to a lot of markets.

P.R.O. in Postwar

What is his future? There are plans laid in industry and in Westminster for him to support powerfully the post-war trade drive that Britain must make or suffer a deterioration in the standard of living. There are schemes in specific industries which aim to employ P.R.Os. as an essential part of the retention or expansion of markets both at home and overseas.

There are defence arrangements made by old materials, apprehensive of the approach of new ones, to hold on to their markets through P.R.O. activities. There is an attack strategy by new industries to take prepared positions after sapping the defence by the P.R.O. There are plans in Westminster for the involved processes of Government to be made plainer and therefore more palatable in their results to the ordinary man and woman. And, in addition to these good, active and legitimate uses, there are no doubt some planned for the P.R.O. that are not so savory. But there is no doubt at all that the P.R.O. has come to stay.

If he does his job well he will be worth all his keep, and society will owe him a debt. If he uses his power for ends other than the highest he is capable of becoming a public enemy. But of that there is little fear.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Int. Nickel, Doing Big War Job, Looks Hopefully to Peacetime

By JOHN M. GRANT

UNPARALLELLED demands have been met by Canada's nickel industry since the beginning of the war. A new production peak was established during 1943 at 287,763,825 lbs. as against 285,211,803 lbs. in 1942 and 282,258,235 lbs. in 1941. By far the largest producer is the International Nickel Company with around 85% of the 90% of the world's requirements which the Dominion provides. Since war broke out in 1939 the objective of this company, as R. C. Stanley, president, recently stated "has been to meet effectively the war-time requirements of the governments in Ottawa, London and Washington. We have striven to provide the maximum supply of nickel and nickel products, copper and platinum metals and through our technical knowledge of uses to assist in directing the supplies into those fields of application where they could be of greatest value," and, he continued "our central effort has been to expand the supplies of nickel. Deliveries of nickel in all forms derived from our own mine production amounted in 1943 to 265,000,000 lbs. representing an increase of 55,000,000 lbs. over 1939."

•

What of the future? While some uncertainty surrounds the early postwar prospects for the company, due to the possibility of greater competition from other metals and the danger of heavy scrap accumulation, plans have been under formulation for a long time for the transition from war to peace. The position of the company at the end of this war will be vastly different than it was after the last war. Back in 1919 the prospects were not bright for the nickel industry and Canada's plants had to close down. Intensive research work, however, gradually opened up new avenues until even the wartime facilities of the company were unable to take care of the varied peacetime requirements. Today, the industry has plans to develop old and new peacetime markets and as President Stanley recently remarked, "I believe that we are capable of gaining sufficient new business from our war work to make up for any losses to competitive materials."

•

Discussing the postwar outlook Mr. Stanley states "with the war in its fifth year, the foremost duty of us all is to render maximum aid to winning an early victory. We are doing that. At the same time, and without impairing our war effort, we are planning for the transition from war to peace. In anticipation of that difficult situation, the company has been studying its postwar problems and already plans have been prepared by its technical research and sales division. Further work on these plans is being carried on continuously without interfering with our war production. . . Our immediate job is to help win the war and to aid in securing a just and durable peace. When this has been accomplished, the company is well prepared to carry on its business successfully into a long period of world peace."

•

A heavy financial burden has been assumed by International Nickel in fully satisfying war requirements and the drain on ore reserves is serious but not irreparable. The decline in ore reserves would have been less pronounced if the company had not suffered a severe labor shortage which prevented mine development work so necessary in times of accelerated ore production. But as commented by Mr. Stanley, with the end of the war in sight, as we all hope, a long life still lies ahead for the company's mines.

•

While all the presently known possibilities for new ore were thoroughly examined before Moneta Porcupine Mines closed down about a year ago, the intention is to closely watch new developments in the geology of the Porcupine area for any indication of a new chance for the property. An

(Continued on Page 40)

THE SQUEEZE PLAY

JOIN the gentlemen everywhere who have made Aqua Velva the world's most popular after-shave lotion. Bracing as a sea breeze—cool, refreshing Aqua Velva leaves your skin feeling softer and smoother after shaving. Clean, fresh scent.

Avoid waste. Because of war shortages, the supply of Aqua Velva is limited. Since nothing else can quite take its place, use it carefully. That way, you can enjoy it regularly.

A FEW OF THE MEMBERS

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Lauritz Melchior
Paul Lukas
John Erskine
Ted Shawn
Lucius Beebe

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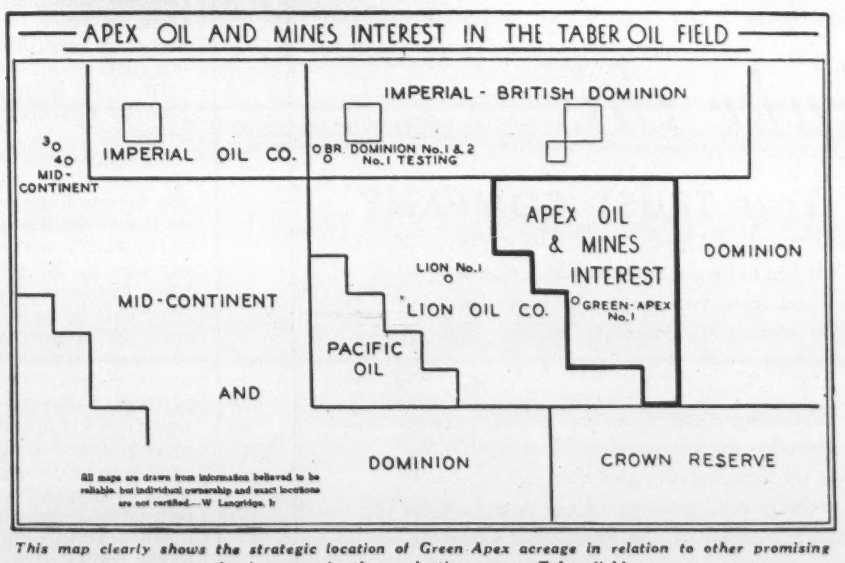

This map clearly shows the strategic location of Green Apex acreage in relation to other promising developments in the production proven Taber field.

● APEX DRILLING AT DEPTH ON TABER ACREAGE

The Green-Apex Number One well—sited on acreage adjoining British Dominion's Conrad well to the south and which is also adjacent to ground already proven productive by Mid-Continent Oil's successful completions—has been drilled to a depth of 1620 feet. At 1612 feet, an 8 5/8ths casing was set and the well stands cemented with the plug to be drilled out this week, with work continuing. This shut-off was occasioned by the heavy flow of water from the Milk River sand, a fact which indicates a closure and ensures good pressure if oil is obtained.

● TABER PRODUCTION NOW 30,000 BARRELS MONTHLY

The Taber field is currently the scene of intensive, resultful activity on the part of both major oil companies and independent operators. Apex interests in this field, jointly held with Valley Oil's Limited and the Green Syndicate, involve approximately 12,000 acres. By the acquisition of such desirable acreage Apex Oil and Mines assures itself of a unique location in an active producing zone.

Apex Oil and Mines also controls some 3,000 acres in the Vermilion area where, in the drilling of its first well—the Apex No. 1—there was encountered the richest oil sand yet met with in the Vermilion area. It is in the Vermilion field that Cannar Oils, Limited—wholly owned subsidiary of Canadian National Railways—has scored such impressive results in its 50 well program.

● APEX OWNS THREE WELL LOCATED GOLD MINING PROPERTIES ON WHICH DIAMOND DRILLING IS SCHEDULED

(1) 361 acres in the KIRKLAND LAKE area in close proximity to the BELROSA and ROCAMSA groups in which major mining companies are interested. The APEX claims lie about 2½ miles west of Upper Canada and Queenston Mines. Active development and diamond drilling is scheduled for this group in the immediate future.

(2) APEX owns two groups of claims located about 1½ miles north of NORANDA, one group of which adjoins the DONALDA holdings. An extensive development campaign, including diamond drilling, is slated for this property in the near future.

(3) APEX owns seven patented claims, approximately 285 acres, in the GOUDREAU area, which merit extensive development plus a carefully planned drilling program.

Bought — Sold — Quoted

An Informative Bulletin Will Be Forwarded Upon Request

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

M.D.L., Bracebridge, Ont. — You have no reason to worry, I think. The increased annual dividend rate of $1 a share, established by STEDMAN BROS. LTD. by the declaration of a quarterly payment of 25 cents against 15 cents previously on its common stock, is well within the company's earning power. Net for 1943 was equal to $3.38 per share, or $2.60 excluding the refundable portion of the excess profits tax, comparing with $3.62 and $3.32 respectively for the preceding year. For the years 1937-1943 inclusive, or since sub-dividing the old common, net earnings never ran below $2.85. With a wide margin of earnings over dividend payments, it is assumed that directors will again consider an extra when earnings for the current year can be ascertained. In 1939 an extra 40 cents was paid and this was increased to 60 cents per share from 1940 to 1943 inclusive.

F. G. K., Grimsby, Ont.—No activity has been reported by CARTIER-MALARTIC GOLD MINES for some years as it functions now largely as a holding company, its property adjoining O'Brien Gold Mines to the east having been sold to Kewagama Gold Mines (Quebec) Ltd., for a block of shares. Cartier now holds 1,118,000 shares of Kewagama, part of which was purchased. A shaft was sunk to 524 feet and a winze from that depth to 700 feet. Numerous levels were established and some high grade ore opened but the results on the whole were disappointing and the property has been idle since 1940. Further work appears dependent on developments on neighboring properties.

F.A.J., St. Catharines, Ont.—Sorry, I have no private information as to when the CANADIAN PACIFIC will pay another dividend, but you might note that D. C. Coleman, chairman and president, told the annual meeting of shareholders that the possibility of a dividend on the common stock, payable out of the current year's earnings, will be considered by the directors in August. By that time, he said, directors will be able to estimate the probable size of the prairie grain crop, and certain other issues having an influence on net earnings for the year will have been determined. The paramount duty of directors to bring the company out of the war in a sound and

Consolidated Bakeries of Canada

MANY of the economies effected by the Canadian baking industry during the war years are expected to continue in the postwar period. Consolidated Bakeries of Canada Limited, as one of the largest baking organizations operating in the east, will benefit from these economies as well as from any relief from the present high rates of taxation and a removal of the price ceiling which would permit an increase in the retail price of bread. Bread is one of the few commodities which has not risen in price since the commencement of hostilities, despite increasing costs of production. These higher costs have been offset in some degree by economies in operation and delivery.

The greatest threat to the industry's earning power, however, was the processing tax of 70c per barrel on flour which had to be absorbed by the industry without any compensating rise in the retail price of bread. This tax was removed about mid-year 1941 after it had been in existence for about twelve months and earnings have shown subsequent improvement. Before the war competition between baking companies was very keen and the giving of premiums, fancy wrapping, slicing, special deliveries, etc., had to be met with consequent expense. War-time regulations put an end to most of these practices and also reduced delivery routes at a savings to the bakeries.

Gross profits of Consolidated Bakeries Limited for 1943 were the best since 1929, but the increased income and excess profits taxes which had to be absorbed did not permit the entire improvement to be reflected in net profits. Net profits for 1943 amounted to $370,244, including $56,000 refundable portion of the excess profits tax, and were equal to $1.16 per share. This was an increase from $313,008 and 98c a share for 1942, and compared with $207,530 and 65c a share for 1941 and $223,470 and 70c a share for 1940, years in which the processing tax on flour was in effect for a portion of the period. The company has a very substantial investment portfolio and income from dividends and interest received from these investments amounted to $106,597 in 1943.

The company maintains a strong liquid position and one that allows for the payment of the greater portion of annual earnings in dividends. Net working capital at December 31, 1943, amounted to $1,810,465, and was up from $1,749,732 at the end of 1942 and $1,469,614 at the end of 1938. Current assets of $2,577,907 compared with current liabilities of $767,442. Current assets included cash of $289,552 and investment in securities of $1,513,966, having a market value of $1,854,345.

Outstanding capital at December 31, 1943, consisted of 318,440 ordinary shares of no par value and 3 preferred management shares. The company had no funded debt. An increase in the quarterly rate of dividend from 15c to 20c per share was made in the second quarter of 1943 and continued on this basis to date. Dividends were paid on the present shares at the quarterly rate of 50c a share beginning in 1929, reduced to 25c quarterly at mid-year 1930 and to 12½c in the third quarter of 1932 with the next payment 25c in April 1934. Distributions were then deferred until January 1935 when an annual rate of 80c a share was established and continued until increased to $1 in April 1937. The rate was again reduced to 60c annually with the payment made July 1, 1941, and increased to 80c in the last half of 1943. Extras were paid in 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937 and 1936.

Consolidated Bakeries of Canada Limited was incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1928 and acquired Northern Bakeries, Limited, as well as other baking concerns. The company owns and operates 12 bakeries in populated centres in Ontario and in Montreal, Quebec.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1938-1943, inclusive follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1943	15½	9½	$1.16-a	13.4	8.2	$0.75
1942	10½	9⅛	0.98	10.7	9.3	0.60
1941	14	9	0.65	21.5	13.8	0.60
1940	19	12½	0.70	27.1	17.9	1.00
1939	18¾	14	1.25	15.0	11.2	1.25
1938	17	11½	1.16	14.7	9.9	1.15
				16.1	11.2	
Approximate current average				12.9		
Approximate current yield				5.3%		

a—Includes 18c. per share refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Net Profit	$ 370,244*	$ 313,008	$ 207,530	$ 223,470	$ 398,741	$ 369,048
Earned Surplus	359,704	228,292	156,350	139,886	234,860	234,172
Current Assets	2,577,907	2,294,860	2,160,042	2,022,541	1,867,224	1,826,321
Current Liabilities	767,442	545,128	647,194	583,415	389,898	356,707
Net Working Capital	1,810,465	1,749,732	1,512,848	1,439,126	1,477,326	1,469,614
Cash	289,552	246,356	128,876	207,210	109,173	163,502
Investments	1,513,966	1,413,903	1,414,868	1,372,449	1,369,158	1,367,786
Market Value Invest.	1,854,345	1,462,077	1,407,349	1,426,806	1,684,396	1,532,982

*Includes $56,000 refundable portion Excess Profits Tax.

SYSTEMATIC SAVING BEST

Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you. Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

-and still giving

SERVICE *with* SECURITY

With a background of sixty years of successful "Service with Security" we look forward confidently to a future bright with promise.

The complete trust of our policyholders is one of our most important assets. Our determination to maintain this trust will enable us to play an important part in that great new world toward which all are working.

FIRE and WINDSTORM

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

PICKLE CROW
GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 30

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Friday, June 30th, 1944, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Wednesday, May 31st, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
G. M. HUYCKE, K.C.,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont., May 16, 1944.

McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 30

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend amounting to 2½ cents per share for the second quarter of 1944, has been declared, payable June 17th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1944.
By Order of the Board.
H. M. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont., May 16th, 1944.

safe financial position, would be ever present in their minds, he said. For the year 1943, a dividend of 50 cents per share was paid on March 31, 1944, marking the first disbursement since April, 1932.

R. S. J., Three Rivers, Que.—Ore reserves at BROULAN PORCUPINE are sufficient for about four years' production but the main ore zone has been pretty well developed. Some speculative interest attaches to development of the east claim and to the holdings of Bonetal Mines. The company has a good cash position and plans an extensive campaign of exploration and development of outside properties in an effort to find and develop a new mine.

B.A.V., St. Lambert, Que.—Theatres have been doing well in wartime and are expected to continue doing well for some time into the peace. The dividend of 50 cents declared payable May 31, 1944, to shareholders of record May 15 on the "A" and "B" common shares of UNITED AMUSEMENT CORP. LTD. marks an increase from the 40 cents semi-annual dividend that has been paid since 1940 and will mean if repeated in November that shareholders will receive their largest return since the year 1932. In the year 1943 theatre operating profits established a new all-time peak and net per share on the "A" and "B" common shares was $2.33, a good improvement over 1942's $1.53 per share and $1.49 per share earned in 1941. There has been good demand for the shares in the current year.

L. M., Windsor Mills, Que. — Shares of ASTORIA QUEBEC MINES hold some speculative attraction. It is currently meeting with encouragement in a diamond drilling program on its property in the Rouyn area. While no definite ore shoot has yet been located in this exploration, extensive mineralization has been encountered in every hole along with low values, as well as some high assays, which are indicative of interesting possibilities. Further drilling is planned to the east to pick up the projected extension of the zone indicated for a length of 600 feet. The company has a fairly substantial investment portfolio.

R.H.F., Midland, Ont. — Although sales volume in tonnage and dollar value of EASTERN STEEL PRODUCTS LTD. for the year ended Nov. 30, 1943, reached an all-time high level, operating profit was down from $521,168 to $428,162 and total net income was $145,134, equal after preferred dividends to $2.19 per share on the common stock, for the latest year as compared with $165,622 or $2.55 per share for 1942. The 1943 net included the refundable portion of taxes of $48,541 or 84c per share while the postwar tax credit included in the 1942 net had been $23,030 or 40c per share. The lower profits in the face of the sales increase was probably due to mounting operating costs and the fact that more and more of production is for war purposes. Of the total business done in 1943 nearly 85% was from war orders, direct and indirect, while in 1942 the ratio of war sales to domestic sales was about 75 to 25 and in 1941 60-40. The company has sufficient orders (war and domestic) to keep all three plants running full into late 1944, but as in 1942 and 1943, earnings will likely be somewhat reduced owing to ceiling prices and steadily mounting labor and material costs. As far as possible, stated the president, A. K. Cameron, the management is planning now to meet postwar conditions by adding new equipment, new lines of products, rebuilding of old equipment and redesigning and improving old lines of products.

W. M. R., Sherbrooke, Que.—While GOLD EAGLE GOLD MINES is inactive at present it is possible further development of the property will be undertaken in the postwar period. The operation was suspended when all the developed ore had been milled. When closed down the company had assets of approximately $246,600 against liabilities of $2,624. The plant and equipment were to be sold, the property was to be kept in good standing and the bulk of the cash assets distributed. Already nine cents a share has been paid and a further small payment is likely.

W. J. R., Trail, B.C.—I consider MACASSA MINES shares attractive for the postwar future. The ore picture is a satisfactory one, costs relatively low, ample working capital and prospects favorable for a continuance of the ore to depth. The bottom levels are said to look as good as any of the upper levels. Positive ore reserves were well maintained last year and are sufficient for over 4½ years' milling at the prevailing rate. Increased production and earnings can be looked for with normal operating conditions. The company has a potential source of earning power in Renabie Mines, where a 300-ton mill is planned. A subsidiary company has been formed on a Sudbury property where copper and nickel showings have been found and some four miles of exploration ground acquired in the Kirkland Lake area on what may be the continuation of the Larder break.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 24

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Thursday, June 29th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, May 30th, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
May 22nd, 1944.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Second Standard Royalties Limited

Dividend No. 45

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 1% has been declared upon the Preferred Shares of Second Standard Royalties Limited, payable June 16, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 29, 1944.

By order of the Board,
J. E. HAYWOOD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, May 19, 1944.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1944, payable 15th July, 1944, to shareholders of record 15th June, 1944.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 17th, 1944.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1944, payable 3rd July, 1944, to shareholders of record 5th June, 1944.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 17th, 1944.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 19

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, July 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 17th, 1944.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Stymie Continues!

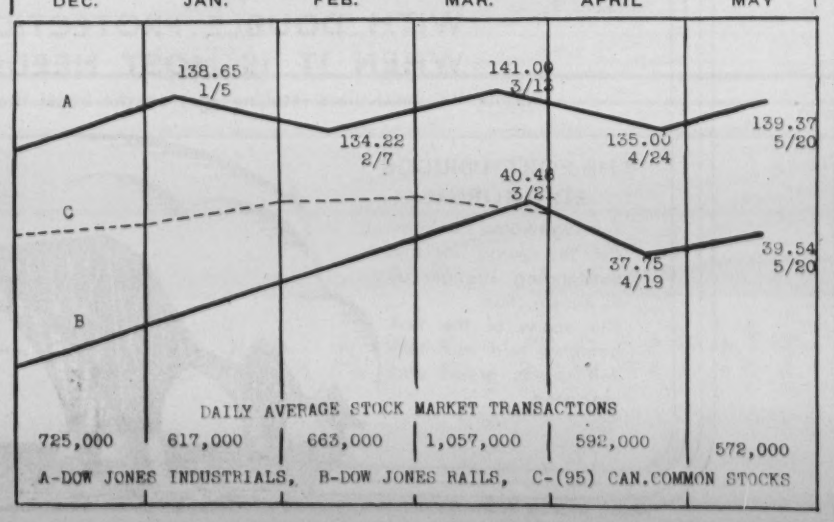
BY HARUSPEX

ONE TO TWO-YEAR STOCK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943 and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of the SHORT TERM outlook, see below.

Market rally from the late April support points continues to the present writing. Immediate barriers to this rally are the March peaks of 141.00 on the closing Dow-Jones industrial average, 40.48 on the rail average. Ability of both averages to move decisively (that is, by more than 1 point) beyond these peaks, as would be disclosed by closes at or above 142.01 and 41.49, respectively, would suggest further strength, probably to the 145/146 area on the industrials; to the 45/47 area on the rails. Ability of one average to move into new high ground, if not confirmed, after a due period of testing, by the other average, would suggest that the rally had reached a point of culmination. It was this type of double top that ended the upswing in 1943 from which the decline into November was registered.

An important consideration to be kept in mind in conjunction with the current strength is the fact that in all probability the European war will end this year, possibly sooner than majority opinion anticipates. The American, British, and Russian forces are all prepared to spring the trap and Hitler is far outmeasured in both manpower and the implements of warfare. While relief and even enthusiasm will accompany a successful invasion effort on the part of the Allies, the defeat of Germany that such an event would imply nevertheless ushers in certain problems of an industrial nature. These are both internal and foreign in nature. Within our economy will be the matter of cut-back in war orders, settlement of contracts, reduced employment, and inventory liquidation. Abroad will be the questions of how Europe is to be reassembled for the more constructive efforts of peace and what action will be taken as to international currencies, credits, and trade relationships. These problems, even though we must assume that they will be satisfactorily concluded, pose too many imponderables, in our opinion, to admit of major stock market advance awaiting some inkling of their solution.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Shares Privately Sold

From time to time we have assisted individuals, corporation executives and administrators of estates to dispose privately, and on a satisfactory basis, of large amounts of a company's shares which might otherwise have to be sold on the open market at a sacrifice. We welcome the opportunity to discuss business of this type with those interested.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

What Should a Boy Learn?

"What are the most necessary things for boys to learn?" This question was asked Aristippus, ancient Greek philosopher, and his answer was: "Those things which they will put in practice when they become men."

Men, to succeed in life, must put into practice a sense of responsibility, an appreciation of spiritual values and democratic principles, and an ability to make wise decisions. These qualities, together with sound academic and physical training, are the basis of Appleby's educational programme. They are taught through friendly, individual supervision, by carefully selected teachers. Write today for prospectus to Rev. J. A. M. Bell, Headmaster, Appleby College, Oakville, Ontario.

APPLEBY COLLEGE
Rev. J. A. M. Bell, Headmaster, Oakville, Ontario

No Use Cryin'!

IT often takes a hefty kick—the loss of a sizeable order or a good customer, the profit on a big job—to prove the wisdom of being forewarned, hence forearmed, against all possible eventualities.

Complete up-to-the-minute records, quickly accessible and informative, of stocks or parts on hand, of previous costs, cases and histories, of customers' terms and preferences, are guards that may well and often "save the milk".

Our help and collaboration in solving your particular office problem is yours for the asking.

FILING SYSTEMS & OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. CO. LIMITED
Head Office and Factories—Newmarket, Ont.
Branches in Principal Canadian Cities

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Toronto • Montreal • Hamilton • Winnipeg • Vancouver

E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON ST. WEST, • TORONTO

FIDELITY
Insurance Company
of Canada
TORONTO

Consult your Agent or Broker as you would your Doctor or Lawyer

United States
Fidelity & Guaranty
Company
TORONTO

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY

Robert Lynch Stalling, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

The
Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84
Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Montreal.

THE
LONDON &
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE CO.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

Certificate of Registry

Certificate of Registry No. C967 authorizing La Comercial, S. A. Compania Mexicana de Seguros Generales of Mexico City to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance, and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, limited to the business of reinsurance only, and on the condition that if in the transaction of its Canadian business the company uses an anglicized name, that name shall be "THE COMMERCIAL GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF MEXICO".

BRANCH OFFICE CHANGE

Lukis, Stewart & Co. Limited, Insurance Brokers, announce the appointment of Mr. R. Stewart Sinclair of their Montreal Office to the managership of their Toronto Branch, 2 King St. East. Mr. Sinclair has been with the Head Office in Montreal for the past thirteen years, during which time, he was in the Automobile and Casualty Departments and latterly has been Manager of their Claims Department.

ABOUT INSURANCE

What, if Anything, is Wrong With Insurance Advertising Methods?

By GEORGE GILBERT

Those in charge of the advertising departments of the life companies are constantly seeking improved methods of promoting the sale of life insurance and of bringing about a better understanding of the business on the part of the general public.

According to one of these managers, there is a crying need to simplify the phraseology used, to strip it of technical terms, and to make the copy more interesting, human and down-to-earth. The flowery, well-turned phrases cannot take the place of material that has a human interest appeal.

LIKE any other business, life insurance has its problems. One of the most important is, how to develop and maintain a sympathetic understanding of its operations on the part of the masses of the people. As the business can exist only so long as it has public approbation, this involves getting across to the people a correct view in the case of various situations that may arise, such as that caused by the CCF attack on life insurance on the ground that it was a monopoly and was charging two or three times too much for its services, coupled with which was the demand for the socialization of the whole business.

Advertising is regarded as one of the best methods that can be employed to bring about the necessary public enlightenment. Those who manage the advertising departments of the various life insurance companies have been giving consideration to such problems over a lengthy period, as they have a bearing on the job of sales promotion which is their main task.

At a recent round table conference of these managers in New York City, the results of a survey were discussed in panel style. This is the question each ad manager was asked to answer: "Which, in your opinion, is the one need for improvement that calls loudest at this time?"

More Specific Information

One manager's reply was to the effect that the emphasis should be shifted to more informative advertisements, on the ground that the demand of the public for more information about what it buys and about the company that produces it has been growing for several years, and is revealed in the increasing call for more grade labelling and more descriptive labelling in general.

It was pointed out that today the housewife in buying a blanket wants to know what percentage of wool it contains, and whether it is reprocessed or virgin wool, what is the weight, etc. Similarly, in regard to life companies, the public want to know what their policies are in relation to the community, and also in relation to their employees and the like. It is not regarded as enough that the company be honest and fair; the public must be provided with the information which shows that the company is fair and honest. Recognition of this tendency is believed to be apparent among life insurance companies as a whole, as is evidenced by the more informative reports to policyholders now being issued.

Regarded as next in importance is the need for more human down-to-earth copy, as the flowery, well-turned phrases can no longer take the place of material that has a human interest appeal. Another manager was of the opinion that life advertising should be more specifically directed at today's market; that the sale of life insurance should be promoted among all individuals who are now earning money in amounts considerably in excess of their likely needs. That is, full advantage should be taken of the sales opportunities now available in these new markets.

In his view, advertising should be geared to promote the sale of life insurance specifically according to the needs, whether in individual policies for men, women and children, or for business or tax purposes. Advertising should be based on needs, not policies. In the opinion of another manager, wartime advertising of life insurance is little different from peacetime advertising, since people are the same and the same human needs must be met; only war makes them more realistic. While markets are being shifted—more emphasis on women, juveniles, older people, taxation, succession duty angles—the basic principles are the same, but the war is educating a lot of people to the value and need of life insurance protection.

Tell the Story Simply

He believes that the crying need in wartime or peacetime is to make life insurance understood, to simplify the language, strip it of technical terms, blast copy out of ruts, and place the benefits of life insurance within the understanding of John Doe. It is a mistake, he says, to assume that people already know about life insurance. The effort should not be to strain for unusual advertising angles, but to make the story of life insurance so simple that people will want to buy.

Another manager expressed the view that there was reason to rejoice that many companies had stopped bragging about their insurance in force, their new business figures and their agents, and had started in their advertising to talk to the policyholders about how good a job they are doing today in keeping the insurance in force.

Commenting on the prevalence of life insurance advertising devoted to combatting inflation, another manager said it was a moot question whether or not concentrated emphasis on the hazards of inflation could so disturb agents, policyhoiders and prospects, that harm to the sale

(Continued on Next Page)

1792 NORTH AMERICA 1944

INSURANCE ENGINEERING
FOR LOSS PREVENTION

PREMIUMS and losses are paid in dollars. When losses decline premium rates are reduced. The "North America" Companies have created, and offer through their Agents and Brokers, an engineering service of unexcelled quality to help prevent losses from fire or other hazards.

This has been done solely for the welfare of the assured; because even the most liberal settlement of a claim in dollars and cents rarely compensates for the physical and mental disturbance suffered by those whose property is wholly or partially destroyed by fire or other perils. Consequently, "loss prevention" adds to the assured's peace of mind.

Business accepted solely through Agents and Brokers.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA COMPANIES
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
FIRE · MARINE · CASUALTY
Service Offices throughout Canada
3/2

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

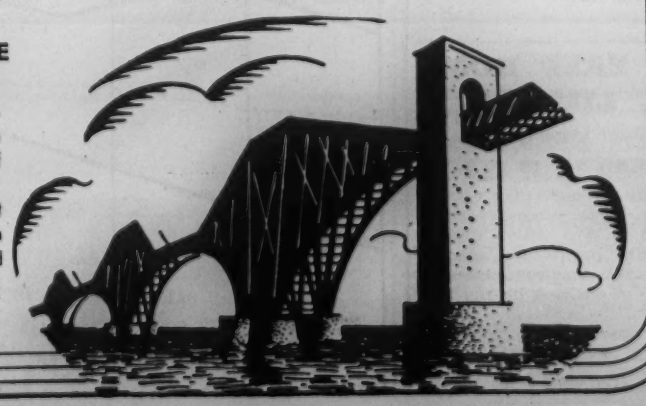
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE STANDARD LIFE EDINBURGH
A mutual office noted throughout the world for its soundness and strength.

HEAD OFFICE: 3 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
Head Office for Canada: 391 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
Branch Offices are maintained in the following cities:—
TORONTO, LONDON, OTTAWA and HAMILTON, ONT.;
MONTREAL, P.Q.; FREDERICTON and SAINT JOHN, N.B.;
HALIFAX, N.S.; and VANCOUVER, B.C.

DOUBLE PROTECTION
LIFE ASSURANCE AT LOW COST
WITH DOUBLE PROTECTION
WHEN IT IS MOST NEEDED
Write for particulars (stating age) to the Local Branch Office

THE FORTH BRIDGE
EDINBURGH
A bridge noted throughout the world for the outstanding strength of its construction.
The scene of the first bombing raid in Britain —it stands proud and unscarred.



Churchill Inconsistent on Housing Issue

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Mr. Churchill has scoffed as "the very clever ones" at those who believe that England needs widespread planning for its housing development. The writer points out that the Government's own dogma has been that there is no division between planning for war and planning for peace in a wartime program.

London.

NONE OF the jobs confronting Great Britain in the post-war years has a more fundamental position both in the general economic sense and in the minds of the people than that of building homes. There is a treble cause for this urgency. While, as Mr. Churchill pointed out in his statement on the position in March, nearly five million new approved houses were built out of about 11 million in "this small island" between the two wars, and although, in Mr. Churchill's words "the British people as a whole were better housed than almost any people on the continent of Europe", there is very substantial scope for improving the standard of housing.

Before the war the question was a major point in domestic policy. That is one thing. Another is the fact that about a million homes have been destroyed or seriously damaged by enemy action. These two are the economic factors.

The third cause—no less important—is the increased awareness of a people that has held off by its blood and sweat the threat of unspeakable tyranny in the world, that it is not the tool of fate, and that the deep-seated desire for better houses is capable of realization in the context of firm resolve.

On the subject of housing the Coalition Government has had to meet its strongest attacks from critics on the home front. Mr. Churchill, who takes ill to adverse comment, has called these critics the "very clever ones", wherein he does himself and his Government an injustice, for it is no great cleverness, but a simple understanding, that perceives the importance of the desire for improved housing and the need for the satisfaction of so widespread a want to be planned on a broad and harmonious base.

The Program

The Government has done certain things. Regarding the restoration of war-damaged houses as a war job—very rightly—it is hoping in 1944 to complete its program of reconditioning. This is the preliminary phase, and cannot really claim to represent a part of any real housing program.

Secondly, there is the prefabrication phase, when temporary homes, in number up to half a million, will be bought with public money and rented out to Servicemen back from war and to other needy persons. This also is preliminary.

Then there is the building program proper, on which very little seems to have been done. There is the announced intention to erect 200,000 to 300,000 houses in this phase, but this plainly does not solve the problems of the people living unsatisfactorily in their reconditioned houses, or of the people who are housed in neither, nor in good homes at all.

In the Prime Minister's opposition to the view that there is an urgent prior need for a comprehensive plan there is evidence enough of the inadequacy of the Government's understanding of the housing problem. Either the Government does not understand the scale on which houses are required by the nation, and therefore does not appreciate the scale of the factors co-related to nationwide rehousing, or, knowing the scale, it does not understand what these factors are, and how they point the ineluctable necessity for thorough planning.

The Government has declared that it will not wait for any finalising of plans. Houses are needed and it will build houses. Well and good, but the housing problem is not alone a business of building a lot of houses, as the Uthwatt Report so plainly said. That Committee noted, and the distinction of the words belongs to a Government spokesman, that national planning "is intended to be a reality and a permanent feature of the administration of the internal affairs of this country."

Many Issues Involved

This may be self-evident but it is evidently only dimly understood within the Cabinet. The whole vast question of the regional movement of population, of public services, of amenities, of the preservation of the countryside, of health, of aptness to post-war industrial trends, of densities of population—in fact, the whole question of the organization of the national life is involved in the question of rehousing on the scale that the nation wants and intends.

It is therefore a pity that as yet there should be no evidence that the authorities themselves are agreed on a policy regarding the acquisition of land, or the final shape of housing, or its distribution. We may have sympathy for the view that a Government fully engaged in a great war, and lacking any guarantee that it will be the Government to implement in the post-war years whatever it promises now, is right to fight shy of long-term programs and radical domestic decisions. But that is the wrong view of the function of Government.

Whether or not a Government knows that it is going to get a "Second Term" its job is to do its best according to the dictates of the nation and its own lights. Nor can the plea of no time be accepted. No one asks the War Cabinet to devote any significant part of its own time to the subject. It is not necessary. There are the Scott and Uthwatt Reports, whose pigeonholing stands as a major condemnation of a Government that prefers its own mousing at the problem to the profound examination made by experts.

The conclusion is inescapable that in the matter of housing the British Government has an opportunity, unique since the days of the Beveridge debate, to declare its adherence to its own dogma, that there is no division between planning for war and planning for peace in a wartime program; but that it can sow the seeds of its own destruction at the next General Election no more potently than by toying with a question that the people hold very dear, and that they intend shall be solved completely and with a minimum of delay. And in entering the lists against planning, against the "clever ones", the Prime Minister has offended his own better judgment.

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What is Wrong With Insurance Advertising?

(*Continued from Page* 38)

of new and to the persistency of old business would result, though in his own view it was proper that in insurance company advertising at the present time emphasis should be placed on its dangers.

In view of the fact that life insurance salesmen are having a difficult time in overcoming the objection that the prospect is putting all his money into War Bonds, another manager believed it was high time the companies told the public that they are not now and never have been in competition with War Bonds. The public, in his opinion, should be told that life insurance and War Bonds are two different things; that War Bonds cannot do the job that life insurance alone can do; that War Bonds are a short time investment—the best investment they can make for themselves and their country's future—but that there is no substitute for life insurance protection because it is a lifetime plan.

According to this manager, the public should be told that they can make the future secure when their bonds mature by purchasing either life insurance or annuities. This would be helpful, in his view, in guarding and protecting their savings over a long span of years, and would eliminate the temptation of spending all the money at the maturity date.

In Business For Yourself!

Ex-Service men, and others, who are considering starting a multiple line insurance agency will find the assistance and counsel of our Managers and Inspectors invaluable.

Consultations are invited.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE - FIRE CASUALTY

HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

Lumbermens MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY

Agency Inquiries Invited

VANCE C. SMITH, Pres. Sec'y. Concourse Bldg. Toronto. Elgin 3355

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

Dominion Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

Since 1889

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO

A GOOD COMPANY WITH WHICH TO DEAL

Victory Homes BUILT WITH CONCRETE

Modern Material Offers Many Advantages

Not the least of the many advantages of concrete as a home building material is its easy adaptability to varied budgets. It can be used for foundations and first floors or can carry through the entire structure either as poured concrete or as pre-cast blocks. Stucco finishes also enjoy wide favour. Concrete means permanence without costly upkeep and a notable degree of fire-safety. It permits as well, a wide choice of interesting architectural treatments without undue expense. Write us for full information on concrete for home construction.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Canada Cement Company Building Phillips Square Montreal

Sales Offices at: QUEBEC MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

Int. Nickel Doing Big War Job

(*Continued from Page* 35)

active prospecting and exploration program is being pursued with a view to lining up properties worthy of development when the war ends. The company at present is participating with Siscoe Gold Mines in the drilling of two properties in Northern Quebec.

•

Francoeur Gold Mines plans a broad program of new exploration for the coming summer in the hope of expanding the company's ore prospects vertically as well as horizontally. No exploratory work has been done below the 450-foot level and it is now proposed to test the continuation of the known ore bodies at greater depth. A slight improvement is noted in the labor situation and it is hoped this will continue throughout the year.

•

To explore extensive holdings staked last year, as well as adjacent ground, American Metal Co., of Canada, subsidiary of the American Metal Company Limited, has flown four prospecting parties to the Coppermine River area, of the Northwest Territories. Three diamond drilling outfits will go in after the break-up in July to probe known high grade copper showings. It is expected to have sufficient information by fall to size up the commercial possibilities.

•

No serious decrease in the price of copper in the postwar period is anticipated by Thayer Lindsley, vice-president of Sherritt Gordon Mines, although he believes there is likely to be some control for a period over the rate of production which would help to stabilize the situation. Fears have been expressed for the future in view of the threat implied in the large reserve stocks of the metal but the best advice obtainable suggests that the governments concerned would regulate the disposal of this metal in a rational manner.

•

Conwest Exploration Company, shares of which were recently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, and with extensive holdings in the Yellowknife section of the Northwest Territories, plans an increase in capitalization to provide finances for exploration. It is proposed to increase the capital structure from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 shares and to offer "rights" to shareholders, a plan which would place over half a million dollars in the company's treasury. Developments on properties in the Yellowknife area adjacent to the properties of Conwest have directed attention to these claims and diamond drilling is planned for at least one group.

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A continued expansion in the interests of Ventures Ltd., which includes gold, copper, nickel, industrial minerals, metallurgical operations, as well as exploratory projects, is apparent. As President Thayer Lindsley points out, war conditions continued to reduce returns received from associated gold mines, and the accidents at the Beattie and Hoyle operations still further affected the results in the past year. With Flaconbridge, postwar uncertainties continue to restrict dividends to 15 cents per year. "On the whole, however," Mr. Lindsley states, "it is fair to say that the total reserves of indicated ore at the established operations and at the new properties brought in by Frobisher Exploration, Panaminas, and others, well exceed any previous figures in the history of your company."

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Lack of manpower continues to curtail development of Coniaurum Mines, which during the past year has been concentrated on the 5,250 and 5,500-foot levels, but results of this work is described by John Redington, manager, as having given fair encouragement. Mill tonnage had to be reduced last year from 360 to 280 tons daily. Tonnage and production accordingly declined as well as operating and net profits and dividends. Broken ore reserves at the end of 1943 of 77,451 tons were down 11,222 tons from the close of 1942.

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Exploration is to be resumed on the Seventh Malartic property, consisting of approximately 3,500 acres in Dubuisson township, as soon as Perron Gold Mines, which has it under option, can arrange for drills. The Anaconda Copper interests did some drilling about two years ago but results on the section of the property traversed by the main break were not particularly encouraging. Some interesting intersections, however, were located in a subsidiary break.

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Beattie Gold Mines has been gradually stepping up the daily mill tonnage and now that the new Donchester shaft has been completed to a depth of 1,050 feet the increase should be more rapid. The mill at present is running around 600 tons daily and part of the ore is coming from the Donchester section of the property. The completion of the new shaft will permit a greater portion of ore being drawn from this area and as the grade here is higher an upturn in millheads and recovery is likely. The forthcoming annual report is expected to show an increase in ore reserves even without taking the Donchester section into consideration.

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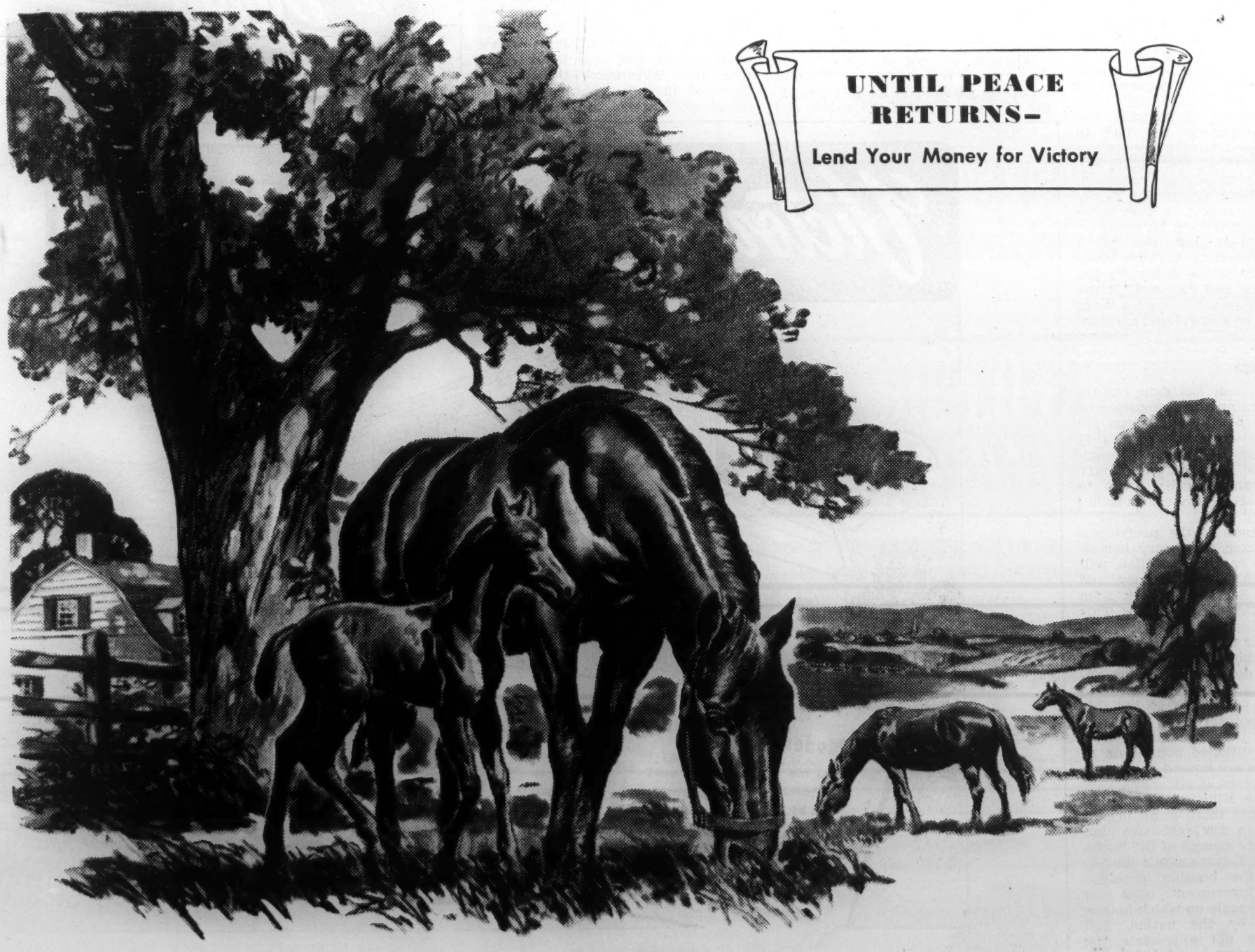

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